The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1874. NUMBER 172.

LIFE INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1873.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
In force, Jan. 1, 1873	47	$15,578.50	In force, Jan. 1, 1874	47	$22,000.00
Premiums	10	9,698.00	Terminated	10	3,276.00
	57	$25,276.00		57	$25,276.00

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
In force Jan. 1, 1873	78,146	$264,591,889	In force, Jan. 1, 1874	86,416	$289,505,836
New Risks	16,415	56,559,596	Terminated	8,145	31,645,644
	94,561	$321,151,480		94,561	$321,151,480

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
To Balance from last account	$56,074,484.21	By paid Death and Endowment Claims	$3,579,664.80
To Premiums received	17,8[illegible],889.20	By paid Annuities	21,535.29
To Interest and Rents	3,8[illegible],113.66	By paid Dividends	5,405,474.66
		By paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,667,369.59
		By paid Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	835,400.23
		By paid Expenses and Taxes	1,063,584.64
		Balance to New Account	62,363,157.36
	$77,736,486.57		$77,736,486.57

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.		CR.	
To Reserve at 4 per cent	$61,148,784.82	By Bonds and Mortgages	$52,707,912.17
To Claims by Death, not yet due	622,625.54	By United States and New York State Stocks	5,967,889.00
To Post-mortem Dividends, due on demand	42,316.95	By Real Estate	2,539,403.36
To Premiums paid in advance	29,904.93	By Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,294,981.84
To Surplus accrued on Tontine Policies	86,220.10	By Interest accrued	932,572.87
To Undivided Surplus	3,727,785.62	By Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,097,014.95
		By Premiums in transit, principally for December	131,212.19
		By Balances due by Agents	17,771.36
	$65,609,837.67		$65,609,837.67

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1874.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.
January 21st, 1874.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

NOTE.—By recent act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES:

Frederick S. Winston, John V. L. Pruyn, R. H. McCurdy, I. Green Pearson, William Betts, John Wadsworth, Samuel E. Sproulls, Samuel M. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, W. Smith Brown, Richard Patrick, William H. Popham, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry A. Smythe, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, William M. Vermilye, John E. Develin, Martin Bates, Wm. A. Haines, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies, Richard A. McCurdy, Francis Skiddy, J. Elliot Condict, James C. Holden, Herman C. von Post, Geo. C. Richardson, Alexander H. Rice, W. F. Babcock, F. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President. WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary. JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
ISAAC L. KIP, M.D., G. S. WINSTON, M.D., Medical Examiners.

MERRELL & FERGUSON, Detroit, Mich.,
General Agents for Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

O. CRONKHITE, Cor. Madison and State-sts.,
AGENT FOR CHICAGO.

INSURANCE.

RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CASH CAPITAL,

One Million Dollars

Cash Assets, $1,800,000.

For Insurance in above-named Association apply to

TRALL & FISHER, Agents,

148 LaSalle-st.

HOTELS.

THE TREMONT HOUSE

Will be opened to the Traveling Public

On Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

All old friends and patrons of the House, and the traveling public generally, are requested to give the proprietors the opportunity of showing them that the "New Tremont" will be kept in a style and manner that will rank it in the future (as in the past) as the Hotel of Chicago.

Yours Respectfully,
JAS. & IRA COUCH,
Proprietors.

KUHNS' EUROPEAN HOTEL,

Nos. 145, 147 & 149 Dearborn-st.,

Adjacent to the new Tribune Building, and a few doors from McVicker's Theatre, have reduced the price to $1 per day. Best $1 per day house in the United States.

ORGANS.

BURDETT ORGANS.

The attention of the public is invited to those exquisite new Burdett Organs, put up in the style of case denominated "Imperial," a large assortment of which may now be seen at our Warerooms.

For grandeur and purity of tone, and excellence of mechanism, the Burdett is acknowledged by general consent to stand without a peer among Reed Organs. In like manner, as a result of the classical elegance and faultless finish of the "Imperial" Cases, they are destined to eclipse anything in the shape of Organ-Cabinet work heretofore produced. The "Imperial" design is patented, and, therefore, cannot be used by any other manufacturer.

☞ Illustrated Circulars mailed free to any address.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

STRINGS.

Messrs. JULIUS BAUER & CO., corner of State and Monroe-sts. (in Palmer House), has just imported 1,000 BUNDLES of the above Musical Merchandise, direct from Italy. Amateurs and Professionals can now obtain the choice PAGANINI STRINGS, for Violins, Guitars, Cellos, Basses, &c., now in use by Theodore Thomas, Ole Bull, Carl Rosa, Camilla Urso, and all the leading artists.

STARCH.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S OSWEGO STARCH.

998--1,000--PURE.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF QUALITY.

☞ Families, Hotels, and Laundries VERY MUCH PREFER these goods. Sold by all Grocers.

GIFT CONCERT.

Public Library of Kentucky.

FOURTH

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

MARCH 31.

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

A Fortune for $50.00.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

Which will be distributed on the 31st March among the ticket-holders in this magnificent scheme.

The announcement of a drawing on the day named is POSITIVE and FINAL, and it is hoped that all intending to purchase tickets will order promptly, that there may be no confusion or disappointment in filling orders. The object is a good one, the confidence of the public in the good faith of the management is thoroughly established, and the remainder of the tickets will all be sold by the time appointed for the drawing. All Agents are required to make their returns on the 20th March.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50	11 Whole Tickets for	$500
Halves	25	22½ Whole Tickets for	1,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS, Collars, CUFFS, AT WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY

We have in stock and offer at very low prices, three second-hand Steinway Pianos, one of them an "Upright," the other two "Squares," 7¼ octaves, four round corners, extra carved legs and moldings. They are faultless in every respect, and will be warranted same as new Pianos.

SMITH & NIXON,
126 State-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

DIG!

Claims of all descriptions, in any part of the civilized world, PUSHED to adjustment, without charges unless collections are made, and no attorneys' fees in suits. The business public should not forget that this is our entire business, and that we can therefore offer unprecedented facilities. FRASHER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Purchase Money Paper, secured by mortgage, wanted. Money to loan on Grain and Provisions.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Chamber of Commerce Building.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE.

We have a very large stock, and make extremely LOW PRICES.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,
OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF
STEM & KEY-WINDING
WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

THE HEALTH LIFT.

WILL IT PAY?

To have a GOOD APPETITE and HEARTY DIGESTION?
To have Steady Nerves and a Clear Head?
To Sleep Soundly and Wake Refreshed?
To be, in short, STRONG and HEALTHY?

IF SO, THEN GO AND LIFT

That these things may be added unto you.

If, instead of waking tired and depressed, of sitting down to table loathing food, of resuming business as an irksome task, and returning home listless and irritable, you would rise as a giant refreshed with new wine, eat with zest and appetite, enter counting-room or office buoyant, elastic, ready for every demand, and have "something over" for the evening's enjoyment and relaxation, devote

10 to 12 Minutes per Day to Exercise at

WESTERN BRANCH
NEW YORK
HEALTH LIFT CO.

EXERCISE ROOMS,
No. 170 East Washington-st.
LADIES' ROOM, 101 Park-av.

Orders promptly filled for Mann's Reactionary Lift, Price, $100.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted,

Either active or special, with $40,000 to $50,000, in an old, established, well-known, and popular Chicago WHOLESALE HOUSE, which finds its capital (impaired by the Great Fire), inadequate to handle the large and increasing trade which continually offers. Will guarantee a profit of not less than 20 per cent on investment. Paid more than that last year, and per cent increases with business. Inquire of MARK KIMBALL, Room 3 Honore Block, cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

CANVASSER WANTED.

A strong publishing house desires to engage a canvasser for advertisements for one of the oldest and most thoroughly-popular publications in the city. The contracts are generally large, and commission cash. No dead-beat bummers need apply. The house wants a thoroughly-experienced gentleman of character and standing, and will employ no other. Address T 13, Tribune office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

At a meeting of the undersigned, Coal Dealers of this city, it was unanimously voted that hereafter all Coal should be PAID FOR WHEN ORDERED, the object being to lessen expense of the business by dispensing with collectors, and to protect themselves from imposition by parties not deserving of credit.

Robert Law, Blake, Whitehouse & Co., E. L. Hedstrom & Co., Rogers & Co., Bogle & Co., Miner T. Ames & Co., Kelley, Morley & Co., Waldron, Niblock & Co., W. K. Johnson, Reno & Little, O. S. Richardson & Co., Dyer & Co., West, McGarry & Co., J. L. Hathaway, Harder & Hafer, Hartwell Bros., C. S. Hale & Co., Duguid & Creighton, John Griffin, O. W. Gott, W. M. & J. F. Olcott, Nelson Bros., J. Hanson, A. E. Curtiss & Co., Chester & Co., J. D. Stone, Voss & Suydacker, T. B. Evans, Neil Bros.

NOTICE.

After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase of TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes of 1872 will be raised to 5 PER CENT.
Chicago, Jan. 30, 1874. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Large 3-story Brick Factory, with Engines, Boilers, Steam Pipes, Elevator, &c., and Lot 90x132, situate on North Kingsbury-st. H. F. ELDRED & CO.,
174 La Salle-st.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Merchants, Tailors, and all others wanting fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, can find a large assortment at 205 Washington-st., which will be sold 25 per cent less than cost, for cash, in quantities to suit.

FOR SALE.

10 Acres adjoining Lawndale for 2,400 per acre; $4,000 cash, bal. 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, 8 per cent interest. Apply to H. C. GODFREY, 996 Indiana-av. Also, House and Lot between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.

SHOW CARDS

By A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

WASHINGTON.

The Butler-Kelsey Contract Business in the House.

Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Important Facts Connected with the Case Withheld by Mr. Richardson.

An Imperative Demand for the Documents Likely to Be Made.

Gen. Butler's Motives Again Misrepresented by the Public Press.

He Entertains the House with a Narrative of His Wrongs.

A Committee Finally Secured to Investigate the District Government.

THE BUTLER-KELSEY JOB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN UNSATISFACTORY COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee are not, to speak within bounds, hilarious to-night, although the joke is considered in most quarters a pretty fair one for Richardson. They have been in a terrible condition of unrest for some weeks about the Sanborn contracts, and have been expending the most of their spare force in an effort to compel Richardson to send the said contracts to the House. As is well known, for some mysterious reason the Secretary has been loth to comply with their request. He seemed willing to part rather with anything else he held dear than to let the purport of

THESE WONDERFUL DOCUMENTS

go forth to the world, and when he signified to the Committee, last Saturday, his intention to reveal the secret, they could hardly conceal their gratification. They don't attempt to-day to conceal their indignation and chagrin that have been aroused at the receipt of the papers which the Secretary did send. To all intents and purposes they amount merely to a description of the form of contract entered into in the Butler-Kelsey job. The names of the persons and corporations, Messrs. Sanborn, Campbell, Kelsey, Ederland and Clark, authorized to blackmail, do not appear in any of the documents submitted, and the play is that of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. In their present shape they are

OF NO MANNER OF USE.

They give the Committee no more information than they already had from the statute under which the contracts were authorized. There is no doubt that the Committee will at once, through the House, come back at the Secretary with such a demand for the names, correspondence, and all other facts in the case, as will persuade that dignitary that it will not be wise to attempt a second time to try them.

The Secretary's reasons for not submitting the information in such a shape that it would be worth something are considered wonderfully fine: First, that the publication would enable the parties delinquent to take steps to evade the operation of the laws, and thus defeat their ends. In answer to this it is observed that the last contract was made over five months ago, and, if suit has not been entered long ere this, then are the parties authorized to enter the suit or to collect the money

STRANGELY CARELESS

for men of their character, or else the blackmailing negotiations are unusually deliberate. Second, that by the publication of the names of the delinquents undeserved odium may be visited upon them by the public. To this it is replied, that the public are as well aware as the Secretary that persons who are delinquent in paying their taxes are not necessarily always thieves. Sometimes a man is delinquent through neglect of the proper officers of the Treasury; sometimes through mistake; sometimes because he holds the assessment to have been unlawfully made; and the Secretary, by the terms of his own objection, admits that probably these parties come under one or the other of these heads, for if he held them to be willfully attempting to evade just action, he would not be careful lest he should wound them by

GIVING PUBLICITY TO THE FRAUD

they are engaged in. If unjust suspicions have been aroused in this connection in the minds of the Committee and of the public, the Secretary has no one but himself and his advisers to hold responsible for it. If he had

PROMPTLY FURNISHED THE INFORMATION REQUIRED,

there would have been no trouble about it, provided, of course, the subsequent developments were such as would implicate men in responsible positions in frauds and corruption.

When the papers were submitted by the Speaker, there was considerable excitement manifested on all hands, and at first the Committee seemed inclined not to allow the public to know the contents of the mysterious documents. It was probably an hour before they finally came to the wise conclusion that, being public documents, under the rules of the House the public were entitled to know the facts they contained. Late in the day a resolution was introduced by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, calling for

EXPLICIT AND FULL INFORMATION,

which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. If they do not soon report it back with the recommendation that it pass, they will undoubtedly bring forward another one covering the same ground.

[To the Associated Press.]

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury, having been called upon by a resolution of the House for copies of all contracts with the Treasury Department for discounting and collecting moneys belonging to the United States, whenever a sale shall be withheld by any person or corporation, etc., sent to-day the following letter to the House:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 10, 1874.

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the contracts made by the Treasury Department, under authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and judicial expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved May 8, 1872. The inclosed transcripts contain the text of the contracts made, except the names of the persons and corporations alleged to be indebted to the Government. I have not caused the lists of such names to be annexed to the copies for the reason that the contracts are based upon a claim that the parties and corporations named have withheld the taxes due the Government. The allegations are supposed to involve a degree of fraud, and they may or may not be well founded, and I have, therefore, felt that justice to the parties charged required of me, in the administration of the law in question, to avoid any unnecessary publicity in regard to these allegations before they shall be found, upon investigation, to be well founded. The names will, of course, be furnished, if, under these circumstances, the House is of opinion that they should be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COPIES OF THE CONTRACTS

accompanying this letter: The first is between George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and William H. Kelsey, of New York. The latter was one of three persons designated to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting moneys belonging to the United States and withheld by certain persons or corporations under the provisions of the act of May, 1872. The amount he proposed to recover, or assist in recovering, was about $100,000, which amount was claimed to be due for internal revenue taxes. It was agreed to pay Kelsey in full for his services, and for all costs and expenses of such collection, a sum equal to 50 per cent of the gross sum collected and received, the balance of the money to be paid into the Treasury. The above contract was surrendered by Kelsey and immediately thereafter renewed with Malcom and Campbell, of Pennsylvania. The new contract was in August, 1872, between William A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and John D. Sanborn, who claimed that $300,000 were due upon spirituous and fermented liquors, as well as in making false returns of the amount manufactured, and in evading the payment of the tax upon them, which was wholly due under the several acts of Congress. He was to receive 50 per cent of the gross sum collected and received in full for his services, and all costs and the expense of the collection. The contract was revokable at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A contract was made in November, 1872, by Geo. S. Boutwell, with J. Nicholson Elbert, of Philadelphia. The amount he proposed to recover, or assist in recovering, was $150,000, claimed to be due for internal revenue taxes by certain corporations. He was to receive 50 per cent, on the same conditions as other contractors.

A contract was made between William A. Richardson and John Clark, of Philadelphia, in September, 1873. Clark was to assist in recovering moneys belonging to the United States withheld by certain deceased persons' estates. The sum he alleged to be due was $20,000. He was to receive 50 per cent in full compensation for the gross sum collected.

BUTLER'S GRIEVANCE.

AND WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The most remarkable performance of the present session was Ben Butler's personal explanation to-day. When he announced his intention to make the explanation, there was at once manifested the most intense interest, and the members of the House, leaving their seats, flocked in droves about the bald-headed man with a grievance. They were, however, ordered back by the Speaker, and Butler proceeded. Usually, when he speaks, he says something. On this occasion he seemed to have lost his wits, and he maundered and babbled in a way that was surprising about things which were comparatively unimportant. He thoroughly disappointed those who listened to him, wondering of which of the many grave charges against him he was about to speak. He denied that he had been before the Ways and Means Committee on behalf of his friend Sanborn, and in a solemn manner called the attention of newspaper proprietors to the

CHARACTER OF THE MEN EMPLOYED BY THEM,

who would telegraph such lies to their papers. It is only fair to state that Benjamin Butler was entirely correct in saying that he did not appear before that Committee in that behalf, owing to the fact that the Committee have persisted in a foolish pretense at keeping their proceedings secret.

HIS REAL BUSINESS

on the occasion referred to was not correctly reported, but the statement was wrong only as regards the particular job in behalf of which he appeared. To make amends now, it may be stated that he appeared before the Committee to urge them not to take action in the way of recommending the bill to abolish the system of

PAYING MOIETIES TO CUSTOMS OFFICIALS;

and, when he made his argument, he did so with the knowledge that he was then, and had been, the attorney of Special Agent Jayne, of New York, and that if Jayne's perquisites in the way of moieties should be cut off, he (Butler) would loose some fat fees; so that the mistake was not so great a one after all. Change the name of the blackmailer and the description of the linen with which the blackmailing is done, and you represent Benjamin Butler correctly, and sooth the feelings that have been wounded by a mistake as to which particular job he was defending before the Committee. The other part of his complaint

WAS EVEN WORSE.

The statement that he was colluding to save Durell, in the face of the well-known facts that he has been working actively against the Durell faction, the charges that he was the instigated by improper motives was so ridiculously absurd as to need no sort of refutation. When he sat down there was an expression of astonishment and disappointment on the faces of his hearers, who had expected to hear something. If he had attempted to clear himself of the charge that he is interested, as he should not be, in having the Sanborn blackmailing job kept secret, he would have done something worth his while, and justified the expectations of those about him. There are a great many like charges of the most serious nature hanging over him, which he lets vigorously alone. His whole speech was weak and shambling, and was only elaborate as to what was omitted. The members of the House pretty generally settled themselves in a gratified sort of a way, and looked up at the reporters' gallery in the beginning with an expression which indicated that they were in a proper frame of mind to enjoy the cat-hauling which the correspondents were about to receive. After the speech, the expression indicated that, if they were approached on the subject, they were prepared to deny promptly and emphatically that they had anticipated anything of the sort. Under the circumstances, it cannot but be thought that there lies something back of all this. It is not believed that Ben Butler would permit himself to deliver so thin a piece of nonsense unless he had a purpose other than that which he professed, and which is to be accomplished at some time in the future, and expectation will be on the alert until the country hears from him again. The game to-day was that of a common, very dull player. That which is looked for will be of a master in the art. Butler can create a greater feeling of surprise and disappointment by not following up this matter in something to which it will pave the way, than he did by his

UNEXPECTEDLY CHEAP PERFORMANCE

of to-day.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE AT LAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The recommendation of the Senate, which had come to be sweeping, on account of the difficulty that has been experienced in securing a number of that body to act with Boutwell and Thurman on the Committee to investigate the affairs of the District is relieved to-day by the appointment of Senator Allison, and the understanding that he will accept the duty. On all accounts it is a matter for congratulation that the trouble has been so admirably adjusted. Senator Allison is regarded as one of the purest men in public life, and, at the same time, one of the fairest and most conscientious, with ability and will to do his full share in such a work as this to which he is allotted. The delay which has been experienced in making up the Committee, is after all to be deplored, in view of the fact that Mr. Allison is considered for many reasons a much better man than those chosen before him. Frelinghuysen, who whitewashed Pomeroy; Conkling, who cannot be just in a matter where his feelings as a partisan are called into action, or Morrill, of Maine, who is a good, easy soul, without great force. The Committee now stands, on the part of the Senate—Boutwell, Thurman, and Allison, and three better men could not be found in the body for the work. The strength of the Senate part of the Committee will go far to make up the weakness of the House part, which is strong only in having Wilson and Jewett as members.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The Senate this afternoon put the finishing touches on the Bankruptcy bill, and adopted it as a whole, only ten Senators voting in the negative. Among the number Oglesby and Logan, of Illinois, the former under instructions from the Legislature of his State, and the latter from conviction. The bill must now go through the House, where its fate is doubtful.

LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL.

The Ohio River Commission appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day, directing their efforts particularly to the Sherman, Louisville & Portland Canal bill pending before that Committee. The adoption of an amendment placing the canal in charge of the Secretary of War, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, was secured. In all other respects the bill is acceptable to all parties, and the Committee agreed to take final action on it next Thursday.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Committee also authorized Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, to report favorably to the House his bill constituting a National Board of Health of army and naval medical officers to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the United States.

THE ARMY BILL.

By the terms of the bill for the reduction of the army, now under consideration in the House Military Committee, the number of regiments will be reduced by merging seven of the present organizations with the others. The supernumerary officers will not be mustered out at once unless they desire to be, but will be assigned as supernumeraries. In case, however, they desire to resign, they will be permitted to do so with a year's pay. The bill also provides that the heads of Military Bureaus, such as Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General, after the present incumbents shall have resigned the position shall, not rank higher than Colonel, and that vacancies in the staff shall be supplied from the line, thus virtually doing away with the staff corps as a distinct organization. The bill, which was prepared by Gen. Coburn, will be brought to a vote in the Committee to-morrow if possible. Much determined opposition is manifested to it in committee, and the influence of the War Department against it is seriously felt, so that it is a matter of doubt whether a majority of the Committee will be found favorable to the measure.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The House Public Lands Committee to-day agreed to a bill introduced by Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, providing for the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of two special agents to act under the instructions of the Commissioners of the Land office. The duties of these special agents, who shall receive their expenses and a salary of not more than $2,500 a year each, shall be to see that the laws and regulations relating to the public lands are faithfully executed and complied with; to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds in relation thereto; to examine into the efficiency and conduct of Registers and Receivers of District land offices and Surveyors-General, their deputies, and subordinates, and to instruct them in regard to their duties, and shall have power to exercise the books, papers, accounts, and records of each officer, and to administer the oath, and to summon persons to appear and testify under oath before them, and to report in writing to the Commissioners of the General Land Office, any neglect of duty, incompetency, or malfeasance in office, on the part of any officer or employe charged with the administration of the public land laws, of which he may obtain knowledge, etc. Whenever any person shall refuse to comply with the terms of a summons issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, or to testify under oath when summoned, the bill provides that he shall, upon conviction thereof before any District Court of the United States, pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and suffer imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months; the act to take effect on the 1st of next July. The bill appropriates $10,000 for the next fiscal year to meet the expenses it involves.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The President has nominated for Postmasters:—Wm. W. Kurtz, Athens, Ohio; John C. C. Haskins, Sioux City, Iowa.

ASTRONOMICAL.

The Commission appointed by Congress to make arrangements for the observation of the transit of Venus, leave here early in April.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $381,240,977.

NOT GUILTY.

The trial of Judge J. W. Wright, charged with Indian forgeries, was concluded to-day by a verdict of not guilty.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Thomas W. Osborn, of Illinois, Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic; Albert G. Colwell, of Ohio, Consul at Ancona; T. B. Searight, Surveyor-General for Colorado.

BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day authorized Mr. Dawes to report the Boston Relief bill, each member reserving the right to debate the subject on the floor of the House. Mr. Burchard was authorized to offer an amendment including Chicago.

SILK INTERESTS.

A delegation of silk-importers was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, in opposition to increasing the duties on silks to 60 per cent.

JUDGE BUSTEED

was before the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee at the taking of the testimony in the Busteed impeachment case.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.

CHARGES AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC.

Mr. BOGY presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Missouri in regard to illegal charges made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred. In presenting the resolution, Mr. Bogy said he hoped the Judiciary Committee would give the subject early attention, and give a proper construction to the fact of Congress granting subsidies to that road.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a petition from citizens of Rhode Island representing the National Banks, protesting against any legislation to diminish the volume of currency assigned that State. Referred.

Mr. WEST presented a memorial of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, asking for an appropriation to reopen the Mint at New Orleans. Referred.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. Referred.

Mr. BAYARD submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the information called for in the resolution of March 1, 1873, as to whether any officer of the United States army, on duty in South Carolina, used efforts to procure legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered by him in the line of duty, and whether such officer was admitted to the Bar in that State and practiced his profession while holding a commission as an officer. Laid over.

Mr. STEWART submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what time will be required, after the resumption of specie payment, to enable the Mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver coin to replace the fractional currency. Agreed to.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign Governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

ROAD BILL.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint Commissioners to locate and open a road for military, postal, and commercial purposes across the Indian Territory from the mouth of the main Cashee River, in Texas, via Fort Cobb, Fort Sill, and Wichita, to the mouth of the Walnut River, in Kansas. The said road, including a belt of country 1½ miles in breadth, should be kept open to the driving and transit of merchandise free from any charge forever. Referred.

CANAL BILL.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill granting to the Atlantic & Great Western Canal Company currency notes to the extent of $80,000 per mile for each section of 10 miles of canal that shall be constructed, provided that the Company's first-mortgage forty-year bonds to an equal amount shall have previously been deposited with him as security for the Government. The currency so issued is to be redeemed by companies paying annually into the United States Treasury a sum not less than 6 per cent of the total amount issued. Placed on the calendar.

SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill authorizing the coinage of 20-cent silver pieces. It proposes to make them a legal tender at their nominal value for an amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment, and applies to the new coin all existing laws relating to coinage abasement or the counterfeiting of all other coins. Referred.

IRRIGATION.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, in response to the Senate resolution of the 6th inst., inclosing a report of George P. Marsh on irrigation. It was laid on the table and ordered printed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Boutwell's bill in regard to estimates, appropriations, etc., was reported by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee. It requires that the annual book of estimates shall include full statements of all permanent appropriations, both specific and indefinite, remaining in force; that the annual estimates for all appropriations for public works shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the entire cost of said works, and that a statement shall be furnished showing the total amount expended under each head of all appropriations during the preceding four years. It provides that the estimates for contingent or miscellaneous expenses shall not include salaries of any kind; makes it unlawful for any department of the Government to expend for the service of any one year any sum in excess of the appropriations for that year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations; and requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in June each year, to cover into the Treasury such balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of May previous as will not be needed to meet outstanding liabilities or fulfill contracts properly made within the current fiscal year. Placed on the calendar.

DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The CHAIR announced, as a member of the Committee to investigate into the management of the Government of the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, excused, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, so that the Committee now consists of Boutwell, Thurman, and Allison. Passed.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merrimon, giving to the State Courts the same power as to Federal Courts in executing the Bankrupt law, which was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment providing that notice of all sales made by Assignee should be published in a newspaper having the largest circulation in the county where such sale was to be made. Rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to fill the blank in the section in relation to composition with creditors so as to provide that arrangement for settlement between creditors and debtors, in order to be valid, shall receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors, representing one-half the value of the debts. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to fill the blank as to the time when the provision of the thirty-ninth section, as amended by the Committee, shall take effect, by inserting the 1st day of ——, 1873, so that the section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since that date. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to the twenty-first section of the original act, as follows: "But a creditor, proving his debt or claim, shall not be held to have waived his right of action or suit against a bankrupt when a discharge has been refused, or proceedings been determined without a discharge." Agreed to.

The bill, having been considered in the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. JOHNSON modified his amendment, previously offered, to read as follows: "All notices of sales under this act by any Assignee or officer of court shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the Judge, which, in his opinion, shall best be calculated to give general notice of the sale." Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out "1st of December" as the time when the thirty-ninth section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy, and insert the "1st of November." Lost.

Mr. STEVENSON said he was opposed to the passage of any bankrupt bill, and would, therefore, vote for the House bill for the repeal of the law. He had always doubted the expediency of such a law, and argued that the experience of England demonstrated the abuses and frauds which attended the operation of every bankrupt law. He doubted the propriety of any legislation to release debtors from their obligations without consent of the creditors. He believed public sentiment was favorable to the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the Senate could look to the House of Representatives for a manifestation of that public opinion, which body had passed the bill for the repeal of the law.

Mr. ALCORN moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of the Committee were agreed to. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 40.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas, 43; nays, 11, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Ferry (Mich.),	Ramsey,
Anthony,	Flanagan,	Ransom,
Bayard,	Frelinghuysen,	Robertson,
Boreman,	Goldthwaite,	Sargent,
Boutwell,	Gordon,	Schurz,
Buckingham,	Hager,	Scott,
Cameron,	Hamlin,	Sherman,
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Sprague,
Chandler,	Kelly,	Stockton,
Cooper,	Merrimon,	Sumner,
Crozier,	Morrill (Me.),	Thurman,
Davis,	Morrill (Vt.),	Tipton,
Edmunds,	Morton,	West,
Fenton,	Pratt,	Wright—43.
Ferry (Conn.)		

NAYS.

Bogy,	Logan,	Patterson,
Conover,	McCreery,	Stevenson,
Cragin,	Mitchell,	Wadleigh—11.
Hitchcock,	Oglesby,	

The bill now goes back to the House for the concurrence by that body.

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Finance Committee to amend the act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes. This bill authorizes the Comptroller of the Currency to

(See Eighth Page.)

THE WISCONSIN BISHOPRIC.

Memorial Services for the Late Bishop Armitage.

Commemoration Sermon by the Rev. Dr. DeKoven.

He Sketches the Life and Career of the Deceased Bishop.

Striking Comments on the History of the American Episcopal Church.

Text of the Memorial Declaration Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—The commemoration services in connection with the late Bishop Armitage were held at the Episcopal Cathedral this evening, and listened to by a full assembly of divines from every part of the State. The following is the sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. DeKoven, from the text:

Then came the same Sheshbazzar and laid the foundation of the House of God, which is in Jerusalem; and since that time, and even until now, hath it been in building, and still it is not finished.—Ezra, v., 16.

After some preliminary remarks, especially pertinent to the text, Dr. DeKoven proceeded to sketch the life of the late Bishop

WILLIAM EDMOND ARMITAGE.

William Edmond Armitage was born in the city of New York, Sept. 6, 1830. At the age of 10 years he was made a member of God's Holy Church by baptism, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Evan M. Johnson was at that time the Rector. He was connected with the Sunday-school of the same church for several years as pupil, Librarian, teacher, and Assistant Superintendent, and in it, by the grace of God, he was confirmed and received his first communion. Guided through his school life by the loving teaching of his uncle, Mr. Daniel P. Bacon, he entered Columbia College at the earliest age the statutes of that institution permitted, and graduated with honor in the year 1849, at the age of 19.

From early youth he had determined to devote himself to the holy ministry, and thus grew up with the shadow of the priesthood over him. He therefore, immediately after his graduation, entered the General Theological Seminary in the City of New York, and, after three years of careful preparation, was ordained Deacon, by Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, in the Church of the Annunciation, in the early summer of 1852.

Called this same year to assist the venerable Dr. Burroughs, at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., he passed his Diaconate and the first year of his priesthood there and at St. Mark's Church, Augusta, in Maine. It was in the latter place that, on the Feast of St. Andrews, in 1858, he married Charlotte Louisa, daughter of Mr. Allen Lambard, of Augusta. It was during his residence in Maine that he came under the influence of the amiable, devout, and learned Dr. Burgess, the first Bishop of that diocese, who ordained him to the priesthood in September, 1854. He was wont to speak with loving gratitude of the personal holiness and untiring industry of one whom many still remember with love and honor.

It was in October, 1859, that he became the first Rector of St. John's Church, in the City of Detroit. The Chapel and Rectory had already been built by the earnest efforts of Mr. H. P. Baldwin, the founder of the parish. It was his, with the same co-operation, to complete the work thus zealously begun. A parish was formed, unequaled in the West for faithful labor, for perfect organization, for varied societies for parochial work, for a devout, reverent, and well-ordered congregational worship, for numerous and well-trained communicants; and for a parish church, which in stateliness, noble proportions, and convenient arrangement, was at once the expression of the idea of his work and the instrument by which it was forwarded. It still continues, with multiplied numbers of faithful communicants, with an ever developing organization, and a fuller realization of the worship of the Church, a witness of the fruitful seed he planted, and of the blessing of God upon his own, and the labors of them that have succeeded him. It was in this church that on Dec. 6, 1866, he was consecrated a Bishop in the Church of God; it was in this church that, on Dec. 11, 1873, in the midst of fathers, brethren, and children, with blended joy and weeping,—weeping for ourselves, joy for a life well spent and a work nobly done,—the funeral office was said.

For seven years in College and the Seminary he was preparing for Holy Orders. The first seven years of his ministry he spent in New Hampshire and Maine. For seven years as a Priest at the altar of St. John's Church, Detroit, he "watched for souls as one who must give account." For seven years as a Bishop of the Church of God, he wielded the "Pastoral staff and Keys of Heaven;" and when the morning broke of the eighth year, which is the year of Resurrection, he was at rest.

I pause before I speak of that which chiefly makes his life memorable, to speak of one or two points in his character and history. It is all very uneventful. There is nothing stormy to mark it. It was a life of patient dutifulness, of exact order, of careful rule, of untiring industry, of affectionate gentleness, and of what was ever most touching, of entire humility. In the will which, "without feeling apprehension about the operation" to which he was soon to submit, yet bearing in mind the recent death of a well-beloved priest under similar circumstances, he nevertheless wrote as thinking it "wise to be ready for an unfortunate result," he thus expresses his ever present humility: "May God have mercy on my soul, for His Son's sake, forgetting all my coldness and deadness in His service, and the dreadful failure in personal example and influence which might, in my office, have done so much for Him. I do humbly hope to be admitted to the Father's House, and beg my dear wife and child, my father, and all the rest of my dear ones, to live in expectation of our eternal life together there."

Alas, my brethren, for ourselves, who so much need to learn the lesson which his words so meekly teach!

It seemed, too, as if the shadow of the cross of Christ fell especially upon the later years of his life. It pleased God to call his children away, save the one who now remains. He had to bear the sorrow of the ill-health of her he loved the best on earth; and at last fell upon him the anticipation of what proved to be the change from the cross to the crown. To all this, as one who patiently took up the cross which was laid him, he added great personal self-denial.

Without any means of his own, except the salary he received from the Diocese, in all the journeys which he took hither and thither for Kemper Hall and the Cathedral, he bore his own expenses, and was giving to the work he loved the best, when God called him away, more than one-quarter of his episcopal salary. His heart, too, was full of anxiety and sorrow for the anxieties and sorrows of his clergy. He knew, as only a Bishop can know, the narrow means, the uncertain position, the difficulties which no man could remedy, and which needed the keener sympathy because they were irremediable; the children deserving and needing education, the sickness and sorrow sometimes, the unrequited labor, the silent cry which goes up to Heaven from many a clerical home, and pleads in the ear of God, and will cry aloud at the Day of Judgment, my brethren, for them of whom the Master has said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." It was with such thoughts on his mind that, in the will I have previously quoted, he says to her whom he then thought might at some future day be able to do some good for the Diocese: "If any one shall happen to propose a memorial institution, or building, or whatever else, for which money is to be raised, I beg that she will forbid and prevent the undertaking. If she should be able, by the gift of a sum of money, to set forward the work I have begun in our cathedral, or at Kemper Hall, I would be very glad, but I do not mean even to imply an obligation to do so. She will see how the work goes on, and judge for herself. Then the endowment of the library, in addition to my books or a special fund, of which the income shall be spent by the Bishop himself, without further accountability than to report to each Council the aggregate of receipts and expenditures,—all for the work of the church in the diocese, or for charity to the clergy in need,—would be the first objects of my choice."

The spirit in which Dr. Armitage accepted the office of Assistant Bishop, is indicated in his letter of acceptance to the Standing Committee. He says: "Many and serious fears and doubts have beset me since then (the election), not only in view of the sacred office itself, but because of the great promise of your Diocese and of the standard of devoted and unwearied labor in the Episcopate to which it has been used. These fears and doubts I cannot dismiss; and I obey your call, now that it has come to seem to be the call of God likewise, trusting that He will grant me the help of His holy spirit, and that you will join me in continually praying for it, so that, in spite of all my insufficiency, I may be an instrument in His hands of building up the Church among you, for the salvation of many souls, and to His eternal glory through Jesus Christ, our Lord."

His Episcopal work is naturally divided into two portions,—his labors as Assistant Bishop, and the work which was properly Episcopal. The position of an Assistant Bishop in the American Church is one of the most difficult to which a faithful and earnest man can be called. An Assistant Bishop is a Bishop without a See. He is called to Episcopal work without any Canonical right to do it, except so far as the Bishop whom he assists may call him to do it. He has no rights and no duties in the Diocese, so far as the canons of the Church go, during the life of the Bishop he assists, except such rights and duties as may be committed to him. He might even see before him the sheep perishing for want of care, and yet be unable to give the care they needed. He might receive from his Senior Bishop all

the necessary authority to do all that was necessary, and yet in certain functions of his office be unable to accomplish all that he would wish to do; because, after all, power had been delegated; he would still be not Bishop of the Diocese, but Assistant Bishop.

That the office has been so worthily filled, and with such admirable results, has only served to lessen the feeling against it, and to postpone the legislation which is sure at some future day to place the necessary office of a Coadjutor Bishop on its proper foundation.

But the Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin, in 1866, seems, as we look back upon it, like none other. The venerable Father, the saintly Bishop, the ardent missionary, the loving pastor, whose kindly government and breadth of intention so all who would work, strengthened by time to his weakness, and, as the years go by, shine brighter and brighter as the strength of God. To uphold his hands, to aid him to wield the pastoral staff, to carry on and perfect the work he had begun, this was indeed a blessed labor. And such he found it to be. With a father's counsel, and a father's prayers, on the one side, and a loving heart and affectionate reverence on the other, the two Bishops worked together until, on the 31st day of May, 1871, amid the assembled throng whom love and reverence had brought together, the venerable Bishop was committed to his rest in the quiet church-yard at Nashotah.

It was the legitimate result of Bishop Armitage's labors, as an Assistant Bishop, that he should have undertaken, with all the energy of his nature, to build permanent foundation of a school for girls at Kenosha, to be known as Kemper Hall.

How remember the enthusiastic ardor of the Council in which it was begun. You remember the laborious journeys, the personal solicitations, the persevering efforts of the Bishop. You are aware, though possibly all do not realize, the sacrifices which has cost for the work. The buildings gradually improved, and furnished with loving care, in order to give to girls all that the most beautiful home can offer. The admirable corps of teachers under the guidance of the Bishop, to whom much of the success of the school is due. The ever-increasing number of scholars, making the effort a success financially; the well-ordered discipline, the proper seclusion, the gentle nurture, the earnest religious influence; all these are making Kemper Hall, within and without, a noble monument of the first Bishop of Wisconsin.

No better testimony of all this can be given than the fact that in the will I have already quoted, the Bishop commits his only child, should she be spared to him, to the care of his well-beloved Kemper Hall. May God of His goodness prosper it.

CHURCH HISTORY.

And now that I come to speak of the Episcopal work, I must crave your kind indulgence if I dwell for a while upon some points of the history of the Church, without which I cannot read his life, and in the light of which it seems to me more than an ordinary life.

It was on the 14th of May, 1607, that the first religious celebration by a priest of the Church of England took place in America. It was administered by the Rev. Robert Hunt, upon the shores of the James River, in Virginia, only fifty-six years before the 14th of November, 1784, 177½ years afterwards, that the first Bishop of the American Church was consecrated, at Aldershot, England.

It was on the 4th of February, 1787, two and a half years later, that Bishops White and Provost were consecrated at Lambeth by the Archbishop of Canterbury. During this long interval of nearly 180 years the Episcopal mission was without administration or an ordination in its soil, and without a Bishop. Nay, it is said, that of those who sought the priestly office from the mother country, one in five perished by the way. Nor was this the only hinderance to its growth. Letters and memorials supply, for a whole century at least, a connected chain of entreaties and supplications of the most heart-rending character. "We perish! We die! they write, "for want of the ordinances." With compassion toward this country to the taking away our reproach amongst the enemies of the Church." "It seems the strangest thing in the world," they say, "and it is thought history cannot parallel it, that any place which has received the words of God so many years should still remain altogether in the wilderness, as sheep without a shepherd."

In the year 1768 a clergyman writes from New Haven, that "near twenty young men went out as Bachelors of Arts from the college, all, or most of whom, would gladly have accepted Episcopal ordination, if we had been so happy as to have had a Bishop in America." Nor was this altogether without response from England. Charles II. went so far as to consent to the appointment of a Bishop in Virginia. Bishops like the great Butler, Bishop of Durham, and Secker, who presided for 24 years over the Archbishopric of Canterbury spent seven years of his life in his endeavor to found a college in the Bermudas, and resided for three years in Rhode Island. Two missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel resided within the limits of Connecticut. It is said, from a last-going Bishop, and by pious prayers, have confirmed and ordained, until the Government put a stop to their efforts. All this, too, took place when, in the year 1761, a convention of the widely popular, and, in the view of many religious denominations on the Continent of America, transmitted to the Bishop of London, showed that nearly one-fourth of the whole, at least nominally, belonged to the Church of England. Verily, our venerable mother Church, shall we have to tread and root to the stake, was compelled to treat her children with something of step-dame's art."

If the seventy years of captivity produced such baneful effects upon the Jewish people, might not days as these, when the Church was in a spiritual destitution, might have produced a marvelous influence upon the American Church? Was it any wonder, at any rate, when the political complaint on the part of the colonies was ripened and ripened into the difficulties of the question, that the lower branch of the Legislature of Virginia, a great majority of whom would have termed themselves Episcopalians, should have chastised certain "Episcopal Clergymen" for their loyal and well-timed opposition to the pernicious project for introducing an American Bishop?" Was it surprising that when the Church of South Carolina gave its consent to the consecration of the first Bishop, it was with the understanding that there should be no Bishop in South Carolina (Bishop White's Memoirs, p. 94)? Is it any wonder that the first Bishop of South Carolina never ventured to be seen publicly in the robes of his office? Was it marvelous after all, great sin as it was, that John Wesley, in the year 1784, before the consecration of Bishop Seabury, should have felt himself called to ordain Dr. Coke and others of the two Methodist Superintendents on the ground that there was no Bishop in North America? Was it wonderful that the prayer-book proposed at such a time, but rejected, should have solicited the rational, and not irrational, criticism, and, further, that such an evil thing? Ought we to be surprised that it should have left out the creed of Universal Christendom, that of Athanasius the Apostolic Creed; that it should have denied the power of holy days, and, in the interest of latitudinarianism, cut off from its articles the chief protests against Roman error. If men can be found in our day to accept all this, and, in the face of wondering Christendom, apparently not knowing in the least what they are doing in the interest of Evangelical religion, actually to give up what all Evangelical men would rather die than lose, is it marvelous that the Church then should, in a short space, have made choice of such men, not only to reject, but, does it not fall on us, not with surprise, but with loving gentleness and theme for fervent praise, that to-day, in spite of all this, by the grace of Almighty God, and through His providence, that the gates of hell should not prevail against the Church, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the long array of Bishops and priests proclaim "the one Lord, the one Faith, and the one Baptism;" to them that sit their way to Him with their faces thitherwards.

And yet, though eighty-five years have passed since 1784, of the outward organization of the Church, it may be said, "Still it is not finished." We have been struggling under ill-defined organization with the heritage of a neglect to nearly two centuries of actual neglect. The Church herself, full of the spirit of her Lord, has been struggling to be free. And it is indeed a sign of the times, my brethren, that even now the Bishop of New York, with the general approbation of churchmen of all views, has expressed the sense and need

For a Constitutional Convention, to consider the necessary changes in the organization of the Church.

Four things the Church in all ages has deemed necessary to the

BISHOP'S TRUE WORK AND POSITION.

First, his selection by the people over whom he is to preside; second, his due ordination to the office of a Bishop by those who have the right to convey the holy gift; third, his proper residence, that he may be a Shepherd, a Father, a Guide, a Preacher of Righteousness, a Head, and a Governor; fourth, the due subordination of the Bishop to the Bishops of the province of which he is a member, that he should approve to be a wolf and not a shepherd, a tyrant and not a Head, the sheep of the flock may be protected. Of these, the second—namely, the due ordination and consecration—is now secured to us in the person of a Bishop; but the other three are necessary to the perfecting of his work. Of the four, the Armenian Church as its organization fully provided for the most important one, and will, some defects for the others also. Those defects which naturally resulted from the history I have briefly recorded, have at various times occupied the thoughts and the care, and the labors of the members of the Church. Almost two of these years are spent in the works on the North Side are so far from the South Side that the lower portions of the latter section cannot have that pressure which the new works will give, and which it is the desire of the Company to supply.

The work on the new buildings, which necessarily require a vast amount of detail in their construction, will be so far completed by October next as to permit of the supply of 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

A False Report.

In speaking of the late fire in Cleveland, Ohio, we notice that several of the papers of that and other cities have stated that the Penn Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia was a loser to the extent of $25,000. Messrs. George P. Treadway & Co., the agents of that popular Company, hand us the following letter from the Insurance office, which completely refutes this false statement:

"OFFICE OF PENN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6, 1874.

Messrs. George P. Treadway & Co.:

GENTS: We notice that some wise exponent of the Board companies has reported that the Penn sustained a loss of $25,000 in the late fire in Cleveland. In place of losing $25,000 as falsely reported, the Penn did *not lose a dollar* in that fire.

Yours respectfully,
"M. RYAN WARNER, General Manager."

We need only add to this positive refutation that had the Penn sustained the loss claimed by her enemies, it would have been promptly paid without in any way affecting her perfect solvency, as the last statement made, Jan. 1, 1874, showed available assets of over $400,000.

Pacific Hotel Ball.

Conspicuous among the costumes at the Pacific Hotel ball, last evening, were several which from their unique beauty and artistic finish appeared to have been recent importations from Worth or Pingat. It was with infinite pity that we learned that they were from the atelier of Sharmley, who has really proved himself the Worth of Chicago.

clouds are lifted, and then forever descending, and a New Jerusalem like a bride adorned for her husband. Then two are blended into one. The gold is pearl; the pearl is pure gold; the crystal water shine; the Tree of Life, in full of leading leaves. There is no weary contraversy, or bitter words, or cruel wrongs, or mistakes, or mistaken divisions. There are hymns that know no discord, worship that never ceases, praise that never ends, and the Lamb of God to be our joy and peace for ever and ever.

After the regular services there was a meeting of the clergy and laity, at which was adopted the following

MEMORIAL DECLARATION:

This assemblage of churchmen of the Diocese of Wisconsin, meeting at the call of the Ecclesiastical authority, desire to record an expression of the great loss we sustain in the recent death of William Edmund Armitage, late Bishop of this diocese. The Church could lose no laborer more diligent and self-denying; no servant honoring his Master by a more holy life; no teacher more sound in doctrine; no pastor whose care for his flock was more tender, no Bishop more vigilant in his Episcopal oversight; no counsellor whose advice he had forgot the great trust then assumed, and never ceased to consider how he might best execute it. The plans which he meditated to the glory of God, he worked out with devoted energy and unfaltering faith. Whatsoever encountering trouble, trouble heard him, what griefs wounded him he told to none, and but few knew; but we are witnesses that the way he trod was rough and narrow, and sharp the thorns that pierced his feet. Yet though wearied, was not disheartened; repelled, he did not turn back; pained and sick at heart, he took fresh courage from the example of his Savior and again pressed onward. He spared no labor and no sacrifice in the kingdom of his Lord could only be secured. In order to cultivate every part of the broad field of which he was overseer, he sought to create a system by which such cultivation should be possible. He wished not only to develop but to people. While he encouraged the parishes to be severed, he labored with the feeble with the end in view that the head was as needful to the body as the body to the head. He encouraged, aided, all invigorated the work undertaken for the Church in all parts of the diocese, at the same time guiding it in unity of purpose to a common end. Not strong in physical constitution, he spared himself too little. He gave to his duties his brain, his heart, his strength, his life; and that he had he poured into the Lord's treasury. He was at times oppressed by the greatness of his task, and his features were often shaded by sadness. In his latter years the delicacy of his physical and mental organization became so evident as to cause him to anticipate foreboding of the end of his days. It impressed you that the soul was frettings at the confinement within the earthly tabernacle. Its light shone through the worn frame, and you could hear the feeble, monotonous tones of his fainting voice, but the feeble, monotonous tones bore evidence of great nerve force, enhanced their effect, and gave full and even pathetic expression to every thought. A tender sentiment and spiritual power seemed to breathe from his every word, even common place remarks, and filled each word with a thrilling tone, His was a persuasive eloquence. Noble and dignified, yet glowing with love for men and a zeal for their welfare which would not be denied, a logical style, yet style which the heart could not resist and his every appeal, the pathetic terms sensitively responding to every shade of feeling, the benignant countenance, graven with lines of care and thought, wonderfully expressive, the portraiture of the high and holy purposes he cherished, and which he strove to attribute to the feebleness of St. John, the beloved Disciple. The form so fitly adorned in Episcopal robes will abide in our memories and quickens, as we recall them, the times of our hearts, until their last day cease to beat. In private life he was greatly beloved. There was in him a peculiar gentleness, a thoughtful regard for others, a genial heartiness of speech and manner, a bright humor, a quick appreciation, a wide intelligence which carried constant and varied charms to his society. Nature had stamped him thoroughly a gentleman, and a refined and Christian training threw over them the mantle of its most elegant graces. He never spoke discourteous words, and towards his rudeness would have been brutal. Among his well-beloved friends, in the warmth of intimate social intercourse, how did he love to unbend and expand how did his kindly heart, his intellect, seem and well-informed, pour out their treasures, delighting and enriching all hearers, and his expressive countenance radiate the pleasure shading within his soul. And in his more cheerful, sanguine, inspired, and his exhilarating tone displayed and imparted to others courage needed for long labors and many trials. An esteemed citizen, a faithful laborer, our honored Bishop, our dear friend, a pure soul, has gone home and left us to mourn. He is relieved from duty; resting from his labors, he dwells in the peace of God. We do not sorrow without hope. Let us wipe away the tears for our loss, for it is his gain, and with the Church that sorrow in our hearts, and follow, as best we may, that sterling example. We shall pay to him the most fitting honors, those which he would have chosen, if we go on with his work, serve truly as the Gospel which he taught in golden unity and adorned by a holy life.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

After the memorial declaration, the memorial minutes of the various Episcopal societies in the United States were read, and the congregation dispersed. The assemblage was the largest and most fashionable seen within the walls of the Cathedral for years.

THE ELECTION.

Opinions as to the result of the election are guarded. The impression is expressed that the clergy will vote almost as a unit for Dr. De Koven, but that the lay delegates, who number two to every clergyman, are divided, many of them being strongly wedded to the idea that the Bishop should come from the East, which has done so much to build up this diocese.

THE NEW GAS-WORKS.

Yesterday's *Post and Mail* contains the following description of the new gas-works to be erected by the South Side Company, on Cologne street, near the canal, contracts for a portion of which will be let next week.

On the east end of the Cologne street property a brick and iron building, 275 feet long and 70 feet wide, will be erected the present year. Under this large structure will be the washer and condenser-rooms, limestone, purifying-house, meter-room, and office. Adjoining this building, and extending from east to west, there will be constructed a retort-house of brick, iron, and slate, 600 feet long by 60 feet wide. It will contain room enough for 144 benches, each containing five and possibly six retorts. At present forty-eight benches will be built, capable of manufacturing 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. In the rear of the retort-house, a building 125 feet long by 40 wide will be constructed, and contain the boiler-room, exhauster-room, and blacksmith and machine-shops. The retort-house is 190 feet back of Cologne street, and the space thus left in front will be used for the storage of coal in sheds, which will be reached by a railroad track. Coal will be yarded on the river frontage, in a space 196 by 500 feet. All the buildings will be constructed in first-class style, and the property about them improved. When the gas is made in the way works, and after passing through the various courses of purification it will pass through a 24-inch main, for the distance of a mile, to the gas-holder to be constructed on the corner of Halsted and Thirty-first streets. At present but one of four of these gasholders will be built, but that one will have capacity for 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The largest holder now in use in this city has capacity for 600,000 feet. Excavations are already in progress for the tank which is to contain the holder. The former is to be 50 feet deep and 153 feet in diameter. The wall will be of brick, four feet thick at the bottom and tapering gradually as it ascends. The bottom of the tank will be cemented, unless a good bed of clay can be found, in order to make it water-tight.

In the tank a telescopic gasholder, 50 feet high by 150 in diameter, will be placed, constructed of wrought iron, with iron columns, etc. This holder will be the receptacle for the gas, and is designed to give the necessary pressure. The feasibility of enclosing the tank and holder in a large building, to protect it from cold and stormy weather, is now being considered, and Mr. T. P. Burtis, the Superintendent of the Company, has gone to Albany to make inquiries and observations concerning the matter. The tank and holder will cost about $100,000.

From the holder the gas will be distributed through a 20-inch main, extending along Thirty-first street to the Michigan avenue connections, a 16-inch main through the streets to Oakwoods, and a 12-inch main through the streets to Cottage Grove avenue. The distance from the works on the North Side are so far from the South Side that the lower portions of the latter section cannot have that pressure which the new works will give, and which it is the desire of the Company to supply.

The work on the new buildings, which necessarily require a vast amount of detail in their construction, will be so far completed by October next as to permit of the supply of 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

WISCONSIN.

The Railway Question in the Legislature.

Bills to Regulate Charges.

Argument of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Injurious and Unjust Effects of Pro-Rata Bills.

The following argument was yesterday read before the Judiciary Committee of the Wisconsin Assembly by J. W. Midgley, Esq., on behalf of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, having special reference to the Henderson pro-rata bill now pending:

To the Honorable, the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin:

On behalf of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, I respectfully submit a few considerations why the several bills affecting railroads, and particularly Assembly bill No. 28, To Regulate Railroads in the State of Wisconsin, should not become law.

The disposition to regulate railroads is not a new manifestation. It began with the inception of the system. Through all the years intervening, wherever railroads have been run, Legislative control has been variously attempted. The ablest minds in Europe and America have vainly wrestled with the problem; and, in the light of universal failure, it can be demonstrated that a rigid formula would compel the railroads of the times to carry at absolute loss, while it would also preclude their exercising that discretion in rates demanded by the fluctuations of trade, which is an essential element of commercial law.

UNEQUAL MILEAGE RATES.

The principle of charging for each class of passengers and freight in proportion to the distance carried sounds very plausible; but a Select Committee of the British Parliament, after thoroughly investigating the question, so recently as last year, came to the deliberate conclusion that "to impose equal mileage on the companies would be to deprive the public of the benefits of much of the competition which now exists, or has existed, to raise the charges in many cases where the companies now find it to their interest to lower them; and to perpetuate monopoly in carriage, trade and manufacture, in favor of those routes and places which are nearest or least expensive, where the varying charges of the companies now create competition.

"And it will be found that the supporters of equal mileage, when pressed, often mean, not that the rates they themselves pay are too high, but that the rates that others pay are too low. Pressed by these difficulties, the proposers of equal mileage have admitted that there must be numerous exceptions, e. g., where there is water competition; where lower rates for long distances will bring a profit; or where the article carried at a low rate is a necessity, such as coal."

"It is scarcely necessary to observe," continue the Committee, "that such exceptions as these, while inadequate to meet all the various cases, destroy the value of equal mileage as a principle or the possibility of applying it as a general rule."

Ohio has particularly distinguished herself in special enactments, with what success may be inferred from the State Railroad Commissioner's report in which he says: "Speaking of the nine years' trial to tariff positions for the transportation of passengers and freight, he pronounces these intended benefits "the most fruitful source of complaint;" and, of one existing law, he remarked that its strict enforcement would "oblige some companies ultimately to suspend business, prohibit the transportation of certain articles by rail, or compel their transportation below actual cost."

JUST DISCRIMINATION.

The proposed bill, while it prohibits unjust discrimination, yet discrimination. Circumstances and conditions daily arise under which it is eminently fair to all that discrimination should be allowed. The man who buys a bale of cloth gets it at a cheaper rate than the man who buys a yard. If this recognized principle is sound, should it not equally apply to transportation? The man who ships a train-load of freight is certainly entitled to a lower rate than the man who merely offers a car-load. Or even the distance, however, is a factor. Were the full cargo destined to a point only three or four miles distant, and the car-load 300 miles, the case would be different; because, transportation can be conducted 100 miles much cheaper, per mile, than for ten miles, provided all other things are equal.

The farther west we go, the less travel and freighting is given. For the five twenty-five miles out of Milwaukee, the passenger-cars of the St. Paul Company are crowded; thereafter, the passengers thin out, and cars are dropped off. But the cost of hauling the lighter trains, per mile, is only a trifle less than on the heavy "runs." Yet the proposed bill would compel railway companies to carry passengers at the same price on branches of their road where there is seldom one car load, never more than two, as upon their main through lines where, on account of there being more passengers, they can well be carried at less cost per passenger. This would force the companies to extort from main line passengers compensation for work done for branch line patrons.

Reference is frequently made to the two cents per mile rate on the New York Central Railroad. That line is dotted with populous cities its entire length, which yield it such an enormous traffic that it can better afford to take passengers at the low figure than any Wisconsin Railroad can at double the rate. Similar conditions enable leading Western roads to carry passengers at less cost on their main lines than upon their branches.

Should this bill become law, the companies will be obliged to run a less number of trains on their branch roads, and thus incommode the public; for, it is plain, people must go without what they will not pay for.

ADVANTAGES OF DISCRIMINATION.

Sec. 3 declares it unjustifiable to discriminate on account of any competition whatever. Suppose the rate on grain from Sparta to Milwaukee is 15 cents per bushel, that 4 cents per bushel is the profit over and above the actual expense of transporting the grain, and that this amount is only just enough to pay a reasonable return upon the Company's investment. Further west, on the same line, at La Crosse, there is a powerful competitor—the Mississippi River—upon which lumber and grain are floated to St. Louis. The river fixes the rate at which transportation shall be done. Having no expensive track to maintain, the steamboats, with their capacious barges, can move cheaper than any railroad can, but not so cheap as to leave no profit whatever to the railroad if it carries freight at the rate thus fixed by the river. Is it not clearly better for the people of Sparta, or any intermediate station, that the Company should take the produce and merchandise from LaCrosse to Milwaukee at a profit of 1 cent, or even ½ cent per bushel (provided that is the largest profit the rate fixed by the river will allow) and thus be enabled to do the local traffic a trifle cheaper than it could otherwise, were the whole burden of paying the interest on the cost of the road thrown upon the local business? Were all the business to be done on the low basis of the river rates, the railroads could not be maintained; nor would any one have been rash enough to build them had they expected to do all at the river prices. It was just because there was no navigable river running across the State; that it was almost unoccupied until the railroads were built.

If the companies are not to be permitted to get from the river business what profit they can, under existing circumstances, there seems no other way than to forego it, and let the local tariff pay all the expenses of the road. This may evoke the query: "How is it, if you can afford to do a particular item of business at a low rate, you cannot afford to do all at the same price?" Precisely for the same reason that a farmer cannot afford to have a bad crop on every acre of his land, though it would not seriously affect him to have a bad crop on one acre, if there were many acres of good crops; and he would generally prefer to have a bad crop on the one acre rather than have no crop at all.

GROSS EARNINGS—WHAT THEY DO NOT INDICATE.

The pro rata plan wholly ignores the question of speed, which is the essence of expense. The admitted rule is, that the cost of transportation increases as the square of the velocity. Thus, a speed of ten miles per hour would be equal to 100, twenty equal to 400, and fifty equal to 2,500. In all measures hitherto proposed, this startling difference in the cost of moving trains, being as 10 to 1 between an express and an accommodation train, has been wholly ignored, perhaps never thought of.

The justice of the vital principle was recognized in a special act of the British Parliament, one section of which provides "that it shall be lawful for the Company to charge any sum they think fit in respect of the carriage of passengers conveyed by first-class trains appointed to travel at a speed not being less than twenty-five miles an hour, including stoppages."

Motive power is another leading item of expense. This is largely dependent upon the character of the roads. If fuel is abundant, the operating expenses are correspondingly reduced. But if, as in the case of this Company, there are no coal mines and few available forests within reach of its lines, the cost, which constitutes 20 per cent of the operating expenses, this heavy difference against Wisconsin roads ought to be taken into account. But the bill under consideration does not recognize the slightest difference in the relative cost of operating various parts of the same railroad. Upon some divisions of the Northwestern Road wood costs the Company $2.50 per cord, and upon others, $6 per cord; while in Minnesota the prices range as high as $6.50 per ton for coal, and $2.50 to $3.75 per cord for wood.

THE COST INCREASES AS EARNINGS DECREASE.

Some roads, like our Madison Extension, have heavy grades, upon which engines of the largest capacity cannot haul more than ten or fifteen cars at a time, while the same engines, on the other lines, could easily draw fifty or sixty car loads. The conditions in this case are the same as in teaming. Every farmer knows the relative difference between hauling a heavily-loaded wagon upon a smooth, level turnpike, and upon a rough, hilly road.

Another fundamental principle of cheap transportation is, that expenses are lessened as the volume of freight increases. To forward a single letter, by special messenger, to California, would cost hundreds of dollars; but, deposited in the Government mails, 3 cents pays for its transportation. This cheap service is possible, because, simultaneously, a like service is performed for thousands of other patrons. Freight transportation is subject to the same law. Does any one murmur because the Government carries one man's letter to San Francisco for 3 cents, while another is charged as much for a letter carried four or five miles? What matters it how cheap one man's letter is carried so long as mine is taken at a reasonable rate? And, if the rule holds good in regard to letters, why should it not apply to property transportation, which is subject to the same law?

DISTANCE AS A CONTROLLING PRINCIPLE.

The outcries against discrimination grow out of the popular error that distance is the only controlling element in adjusting tariffs. The bubble of discontent was pricked years ago in Europe. The British Parliament disposed of it in the Railway Clauses Consolidation act, by declaring it expedient that the railway companies should be enabled to vary the tolls upon the railways so as to accommodate them to the circumstances of the traffic, and pronounced it lawful for the companies "from time to time to allow or charge the tolls either upon the whole or any particular portions of their railways, as they shall think fit." The people still harboring the belief that unequal rates were unreasonable, a Royal Commission, in 1867, investigated the subject in all its bearings, and reported that "inequality of charge in respect of distance, besides being a necessary consequence of competition, is an essential element in the carrying trade; that is to say, the price of goods which pay for the use of railways in France, submitted by the Assistant Secretary of the British Department of the Board of Trade, the following pertinent reference is made: "The question of differential rates has, in former times, been much debated and opposed in France; but it is now so generally recognized and adopted as to be beyond the range of discussion. No one would, at the present moment, seriously entertain a proposal to enforce equal mileage rates throughout the country."

NECESSITY OF FLEXIBLE TARIFFS.

Established lines are sometimes compelled, by sound policy, to hold their business by doing it at a positive loss for a time, trusting to the future for remuneration. Such a contingency arose in the early summer of 1869, on the Upper Mississippi. A powerful combination endeavored to divert the vast wheat trade from Milwaukee and Chicago to St. Louis and New Orleans. For a short time wheat was carried across the State at less than cost. The combination was defeated, and the business resumed its former uniform channel. Had the bill under advisement then been law, the Wisconsin railways could not have held the traffic, and it must have been diverted down the river, beyond the reach of the proscription recited in Sec. 3, lines 27-40, which expressly prohibits such action, and enforces the prohibition by penalties so large that violation would bankrupt the offending corporation.

What would have then resulted, had this bill been law, would be certain to follow its passage. The attempt to divert the traffic would be renewed, and the railway companies would be powerless to resist it. If they should lower their rates to the competitive figure, they would be compelled to adjust their local rates in proportion. This they could not do and live. They would, of necessity, be obliged quietly to see the magnificent trade of the Upper Mississippi Valley pass by Wisconsin, down the river, and seek the Atlantic via the Gulf.

I beg the Legislature calmly to consider whether such a result would be desirable for the State, or beneficial to any one of its citizens.

REASONABLE RATES.

Every railroad is worth what it would cost to replace it; and, upon that valuation, the company are entitled to a fair return. In sparsely settled localities this might establish rates deemed exorbitant. Yet, is it not a fact too often lost sight of, that it costs as much to construct a railroad across a new territory as through a densely populated district? It may cost more; iron, material, and supplies having to be carried much further. So long as the charges are such as to render transportation by rail preferable to any other mode, they are advantageous to the precise extent of the reduction made. This should not, however, cause the reduction. It should be no more than will pay the cost of locating as a fair return upon the investment and expense of maintenance will allow. It follows, therefore, that the greater the volume of business at remunerative rates the cheaper can any portion be done. If any one is assured existing rates are too high, the liberty to compete is unrestricted. There is no monopoly of the right to construct railroads. When Prussia's railway system was inaugurated, the railroads were guaranteed immunity from competition for thirty years after their construction.

Were a dead level of rates possible, the managers who have long striven to discover the just basis would not have waited for legislators to compel them, but would have eagerly seized upon the pro rata rule if that offered a solution of the perplexing problem. It is simply because the cast-iron plan is inoperative that men of experience, with ability to watch the course of trade and foresee the country's demands are intrusted with the management of the railways.

RAILROADS ENTITLED TO A FAIR RETURN.

It is conceded that every railroad should be so managed as to earn expenses, repairs, renewals, operating charges, and remuneration upon the investment. This result is beneficial alike to the patrons and the stockholders. Jointly they reap the advantages of a good, well-managed road.

Applying these truths, I beg you to inquire whether the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company has received more than a fair return for the capital actually invested? Is its management chargeable with any unreasonable exactions? Has it ever, in the United States and into one Territory. As an illustration, by no means the worst that could be cited, I annex a statement of the cost, earnings, and expenses of the Company's Wisconsin Division, extending from Chicago to Menominee, and Rockford to Kenosha:

Cost of road to May 31, 1874	$11,865,220.91
Add for new construction since May, 1864	1,597,995.74
Add for new equipment since May, 1864	2,049,454.04
Add for Menominee extension	1,168,362.82
	$20,702,163.07

Earnings—	
Year ending May 31, 1865	$ 2,329,414.13
Year ending May 31, 1867	2,631,713.71
Year ending May 31, 1867	3,276,417.06
Year ending May 31, 1868	3,165,603.79
Year ending May 31, 1869	3,143,999.41
Year ending May 31, 1870	2,846,585.30
Year ending May 31, 1871	2,611,578.67
Year ending May 31, 1872	3,047,341.31
Year ending May 31, 1873	3,181,270.62
	$26,815,043.99

Operating Expenses—	
Year ending May 31, 1865	$1,689,213.06
Year ending May 31, 1867	1,979,134.44
Year ending May 31, 1867	2,380,068.40
Year ending May 31, 1868	2,059,173.98
Year ending May 31, 1869	1,976,594.48
Year ending May 31, 1870	2,070,631.89
Year ending May 31, 1871	1,993,393.01
Year ending May 31, 1872	1,977,248.90
Year ending May 31, 1873	2,316,312.56
	$17,553,811.42

Interest on Bonds—	
Year ending May 31, 1865	$ 487,310.12
Year ending May 31, 1866	525,503.34
Year ending May 31, 1867	565,606.46
Year ending May 31, 1868	549,310.31
Year ending May 31, 1869	537,970.41
Year ending May 31, 1870	489,650.19
Year ending May 31, 1871	481,413.08
Year ending May 31, 1872	511,006.09
Year ending May 31, 1873	613,978.92
	4,756,442.92

	C. L. V. R.	M. C. R. R.	C. L. & Q.	L. S. & M. S. Ry.	
1868	3 13-100	3 45-100	2 20-100	3 45-100	
1869	"	3 8-100	2 1-100	3 34-100	
1870	3 9-100	3 93-100	2 17-100	3 22-100	
1871	2 97-100	3 61-100	2 30-100	3 20-100	
1872	2 51-100	3 61-100	2 31-100	3 20-100	
1873	2 51-100	3 68-100	2 19-100	3 37-100	
1873	2 33-100	3 47-100	2 18-100		

*Records for 1869 destroyed in Chicago fire and cannot be reproduced.

The above figures, besides refuting the popular charge that railway companies selfishly demand extortionate rates against public interest, establish the fact that their policy has been to reduce rates as rapidly as the maintenance of their property would allow, despite the very considerable increase of taxation in most of the Western States, and the constant increase in the price of labor, material and every item which enters into the operating expenses.

Although the earnings per ton per mile are larger on the two Western roads quoted, the earnings per mile entirely reverse the showing. On the Boston & Albany Railroad, last year, the earnings per mile were $35,561.88, while the Company averaged less than $7,000 per mile. The Boston & Providence Railroad earned during 1873, $27,061.74 per mile, while there are lines in this State whose gross earnings per mile fall below $5,000.

LOWER RATES THAN IN EUROPE.

Similar inaccuracies prevail regarding the comparison of charges in Europe and America. Belgium is cited as the cheap model. Yet David A Wells, who has just returned from an extended foreign tour in quest of information, says: "Recent examination has shown that if we compare the cost of moving a ton of freight upon the Belgium and Massachusetts railroads with the prices paid by each, respectively, for services, fuel and commodities, the American railroads of to-day do their work 50 per cent cheaper than the cheapest railway system of Europe." And, to prove that this favorable comparison is not confined to freight transportation, I submit the subjoining tabular statements of passenger rates, carefully compiled from the leading railways in the countries named:

	First class.	*Second class.*
England	3.33c	2.90c
France	2.44c	2.43c
Belgium	2.10c	2.46c
Germany	4.00c	3.14c
Austria	4.93c	3.74c

The American railroads which charge 4 cents per mile are comparatively few, while the through rate on the leading roads here frequently falls below than exceeds 3½ cents for first-class transportation.

MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT STOCK.

Are not investments in railroads by individuals, under our laws, with their unusually beneficial character to the public, entitled to the same protection from loss or injury by any act of the State, as are property investments of any other description? In fact, does not their peculiar character entitle them to more consideration? If a man engages in any mercantile enterprise, and loses a portion of his property and leases elsewhere with his capital, that if railroads are damaged by hostile legislation, being fixed, immovable property, the owners have no such recourse, and have absolutely no redress. Upon a single mile of this Company's road, in Monroe County, the Company has already expended, in tunneling one hill, nearly $200,000, and two other tunnels in the same county have cost the Company $183,796.92. The construction of the extension northwest from Madison 129 miles, engaged the Company for three years, during which time greater natural obstacles were overcome than were encountered by any other line between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. Up to April 1, 1873, the Company had expended on the line amounted to $6,821,616.05, and that work is not yet finished. If present legislation can render this outlay an irretrievable loss. Being a public benefit, is it not entitled to immunity from injury? A constitutional provision declares that no individual shall be deprived of his property without just compensation. The railways being the property of individuals, is it not equally just that fixed, arbitrary rates, by law, should either be abandoned, or, if imposed, the State should guarantee the companies from loss by reason of their enforcement?

STATE REGULATION BY RATES.

When the suggestion to regulate rates came before a select committee of the British Parliament, less than two years ago, they inquired, "On what principle is it to be performed, and by whom?" and added, "If it is to be purely arbitrary, if no rule is to be laid down to guide the surveyors, the power of revision will amount to a power to confiscate the property of companies."

The low rates inaugurated by Belgium in 1863 are frequently cited. The State has since acknowledged its error, and modified the tariffs. The right of that Government to regulate rates is unquestioned, but the companies disregard it, and the Government tolerates the practice.

CESSATION OF RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The present financial depression and the distrust in railway securities have been largely caused by the threatening aspect of legislation against the most sensitive part of railway property—its means of income. Gov. Carpenter comprehended the situation in his message to the Iowa Legislature, wherein he says: "It is believed that the cessation of railway building, prior to the recent financial disturbances, was due, more than to any other cause, to threatened restrictive legislation." Why should foreign capitalists invest in property in whose management the owners are menacingly told they shall have no voice? In financial circles the impression is prevalent that American legislation is especially aimed at vested interests. So rooted has this conviction become that it is impossible to negotiate the bonds of any Western railroad. So long as railroad property is subject to a popular crusade, capital will avoid it. Were this State to fully developed as to be wholly independent, the people could afford to let capital flow past into other and inviting fields; but, with the northern half unreclaimed, and certain to remain so until foreign capital infuses into it life, enterprise, and civilization, it is wise to isolate the State by throwing around it a pro rata wall?

In the general outcry, the beneficial results of railways have been ignored. Perhaps they can best be estimated by imagining our condition were we suddenly thrown back to the state of locomotion existing forty years ago. Such return would render personal travel intolerable, would suspend business, and collapse thousands of enterprises originated and made prosperous by railway facilities.

LIABILITY FOR MISTAKES.

No provision is made for the inevitable mistakes of agents, servants, or employes. An error, even by one of his subordinates, however unintentional or slight, would subject the offending company to a penalty ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. This Company employs an average of 12,000 men. Among them, despite every precaution, will be some liable to mistake. Is there any justice in making the Company amenable for all their errors?

REQUIREMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Unwilling to prescribe what the rates shall be, the Legislature proposes to delegate this delicate duty to three Commissioners. No one is to be appointed to this important trust who is in any way connected with railways. Yet extraordinary powers are to be confided to the Board so appointed. It was once seriously suggested in England that the Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas be constituted a railway tribunal. Whereupon Lord Campbell, afterward Lord Chancellor, declined the responsibility on behalf of his associates in a speech replete with modesty and wisdom, of which the following extract is pertinent to the bill under your advisement: "This is not a code which Judges could interpret; it is left then altogether to exercise their discretion as to what they might deem reasonable. They were, besides, to form a final judgment on all matters of complaint relating to railway management that might come before them; and they were to lay down a code of regulations for the government of railway companies. The Judges, and him

D. A. GAGE.

The Grand Jury Returns Another Indictment for Perjury.

It is Simply Designed to Meet Certain Formal Objections of Defendant's Counsel.

Mr. Reed Thinks the Others will Hold, But Wishes to Be Safe.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned ten additional true bills. Amongst these was one against the late City Treasurer, David A. Gage. So soon as the bill was filed in Court a TRIBUNE reporter called upon

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY

and interviewed him on the subject. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—I see you have got another indictment returned by the Grand Jury against the late City Treasurer, charging him with willful and corrupt perjury. What is the object of this second indictment?

PURELY PRECAUTIONARY.

State's Attorney—The second indictment is simply a precautionary measure, a safety-valve, in case Judge Rogers quashes the original indictment on account of any defect.

R.—Then you have doubts as to the formality of the original?

S. A.—Not at all. But lawyers disagree, you know, and in the event of the original's being quashed, I set to work, carefully and cautiously, and made a second indictment that should be

BEYOND HYPERCRITICISM.

Here the State's-Attorney took down his Webster and announced that the definition of that word was "An excessive rigor of criticism."

R.—The new indictment then is merely a repetition of the original, only more carefully got up.

S. A.—Exactly, and the alterations were made specially with a view to meet the two objections of defendant's counsel to the original indictment. I have merely changed the language, without altering the nature of the allegations, so as to defeat the attempts of the hypercritical. I have no fear that the first indictment will be quashed. I think it is quite as good a one as the new one.

THE LAST INDICTMENT

is as follows:

David A. Gage, late of the County of Cook, on the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1873, in said County of Cook, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, was Treasurer of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, and that he, the said Gage, had been and was the Treasurer of said city for and during the period of one year and more immediately before and prior to the said 6th day of December, and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, during the period aforesaid, was required by law, at the end of each and every month, to render to the Comptroller of said city an account, under the oath of him the said Gage as such Treasurer, showing the state of the Treasury of said city at the date of each of said accounts, and a fair, accurate, and full statement of all moneys in the hands of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, at the date of each of said accounts; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was, during the period aforesaid, at the end of each and every month, and oftener if required by law, to attach said oath to each of said accounts, and to render, present, and deliver said accounts and oaths thereunto attached to the said Comptroller, and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was required by law to render to said Comptroller at the end of the month of November, in the year last aforesaid, an account under the oath of him, the said Gage, attached to said account, showing the state of the Treasury of said city at the date of said account, and the balance of moneys in said Treasury at the date of such last-named account, and a fair, accurate, and full statement of all moneys in the hands of him, said Gage, as such Treasurer, at the date of the said last-named account, and that he, the said Gage, by his own fault and neglect failed to render to said Comptroller the account last aforesaid at the end of the month of November last aforesaid; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was required by law to render the said last-named account afterwards, to-wit: on the 6th day of December last aforesaid; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer was required by the law, on the day of December last aforesaid, to render to the said Comptroller an account, under the oath of him, said Gage, attached to said account, showing the state of the Treasury of said city on the 1st day of December in the year last, and the balance of moneys in the said Treasury aforesaid, and a fair, accurate, and full statement of all moneys in the hands of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, on the said 1st day of December last aforesaid, and that the said Gage, as such Treasurer, did, on the said 6th day of December, render, present, and deliver to one Augustus H. Burley, he, the said Burley, being then and there the Comptroller of said city, an account, under the oath of him, said Gage, as such Treasurer, attached to said account, showing the state of the Treasury of said city on the 1st day of December aforesaid, and the balance of moneys in said Treasury on the said 1st day of December, and a statement of all moneys in the hands of him, said Gage, as such Treasurer on the said 1st day of December, and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer in order, the said last-named account under his oath, and in order to verify the same by his oath, as he was by law required to do as aforesaid, did on the said 6th day of December last aforesaid, come and appear in his own proper person in said City of Chicago, and County of Cook, before one Francis M. Barrett, he the said Barrett, being then and there a Notary Public in said city and county, and was then and there in due form of law sworn by and before him the said Barrett, as such Notary Public, and did then and there take his oath before said Barrett as such Notary Public, he, the said Barrett, as such Notary Public, then and there having full and competent power and authority to administer said oath to him, said Gage, in that behalf; and that he, the said David A. Gage, as such Treasurer, being so sworn as aforesaid, upon his oath aforesaid, did then and there, to-wit: on the day and year last aforesaid, in the city aforesaid, before him the said Barrett, as such Notary Public, falsely, willfully, unlawfully, and corruptly say, depose, swear, and make oath and affidavit, partly written and partly printed, among other things, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, that there was on the said 1st day of December, in the year last aforesaid, so far as he, the said Gage, knew or had reason to believe, a balance of moneys in the Treasury of said city the sum of and to the amount of one million one hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and ten dollars and forty-nine cents; and that he the said Gage, on the said 1st day of December, the year last aforesaid, so far as he, said Gage knew, or had reason to believe, had in his hands as such Treasurer, moneys in the sum and to the amount last aforesaid, which said last named account, and said oath and affidavit said Gage, as such Treasurer, rendered, delivered, and presented to said Burley, as such Comptroller, the said oath and affidavit being then and there attached to said account, on the said 6th day of December last aforesaid, now on file in the proper office of the Comptroller of said city, more fully and at large appears. Whereas, in truth and in fact, he, the said Gage, as said Treasurer, then and there, to-wit: on the said 6th day of December aforesaid, in the city and county aforesaid, well knew that there was not, and had good reason to believe there was not, on the said 1st day of December aforesaid a balance of moneys in said Treasury in the sum and to the amount of one million one hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and ten dollars and forty-nine cents, and whereas in truth and in fact he, the said David A. Gage, on said 6th day of December, as such Treasurer, well knew that there was not, and had good reason to believe that there was not, in his hands, as such Treasurer, moneys in the sum to the amount last aforesaid. And so the Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon the oath aforesaid, do present and say that the said David A. Gage, as such Treasurer, well knew and had reason to believe that the said oath and affidavit was willfully and corruptly false, in manner and form aforesaid, and that he, the said David A. Gage, did commit willful and corrupt perjury in manner and form aforesaid.

THE VARIANCES.

This indictment differs from the preceding one in that it states that Mr. Gage was required to render an account to the Comptroller at the end of the month of November, and that he, by his own fault, failed to render it then, and did not make it until the 6th of December; and, also, in that it contains the words, "as the said Gage knew or had reason to believe," which, Mr. Swett declared in his argument, were necessary to the formality of the indictment.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held last evening in the library of the institution on Wabash avenue. Dr. Johnson presided, and there was a fair attendance of members.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Committee on Membership presented a report recommending the election of the following named gentlemen to membership: Prof. Lester Curtis, William Quine, Dr. J. N. Danforth, E. W. Burnham, E. Colbert, W. H. Wells, A. E. Thomas.

The report was concurred in.

THE LENS.

The Academy considered the question of continuing the publication of the Lens, a paper devoted to the advancement of microscopical science.

Gov. Bross moved that Dr. Johnson, the President, G. C. Walker, the Secretary, and Dr. [illegible], the Treasurer, be appointed a committee to take the whole matter in charge, and see what could be done to build the paper up.

Dr. Davis said that he hoped, if the publication were to be continued, that it would not be entirely devoted to microscopicism. It had been a burden to the Microscopical Society, and it had also become a burden to the Academy.

Mr. Thompson deprecated the idea of publishing any paper,—it was a useless affair at best. The Academy could get along very well without it. He hoped the publication would be discontinued.

Dr. Ebert was not an advocate of the *Lens* in particular, but he hoped they would have some kind of a periodical devoted to science. Let it be monthly or weekly, as might seem best, but let them have something of the kind in any reasonable shape.

The Secretary, in reply to a question, stated that the Trustees were a very conservative body, and he thought that the gentlemen alluded to would grant no part of the funds for printing purposes, unless the *Lens* would publish the proceedings of the Academy in full.

Gov. Bross said that the *Lens* had a circulation of 330 at $3 each some time ago, but, if any of the gentlemen considered that the publication would injure the Society, he would at once withdraw the motion.

Dr. Durham suggested as an amendment to the motion of Gov. Bross, that the committee consider the advisability of publishing quarterly reports of proceedings of the Academy, which they might send to similar institutions in other cities and countries.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Bross.

Dr. Johnson left the chair to deny the statement that the *Lens* had caused the downfall of the Microscopical Society. On the contrary, a scientific publication was always an incentive to scientific work, and the *Lens*, if taken hold of by the Academy of Science and properly managed, would prove a useful ally.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried.

Prof. Delafontaine attempted to provoke a debate on dark scientific points, but met with no encouragement.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CHICAGO COAL MEN NOT TO BE CHEATED.

They have had a coal-mine in the Janesville, Wis., region which adds another to the list of disappointments experienced by over-shrewd, uneducated men when they get up a swindle in which they fight against the truths of geology. This time it is a farmer, named I. Finch, whose farm is about five miles southeast from the City of Janesville, and a mile west of Rock River. Mr. Finch has been for some time the owner of an orifice which once supplied him with water, but which suddenly ran dry. He then bored several feet further into the lime rock in which he had struck the first spring, and, wonderful to relate, the water was found to be strongly impregnated with oil.

REFINED KEROSENE.

The discovery caused considerable excitement in Janesville, and a representative of the *Gazette* of that place paid the well a visit, in company with the sanguine proprietor. An hour's labor with a long tin bucket, was rewarded with the filling of a bottle with the oil, which was pronounced by the leading chemist of Janesville to be refined kerosene of the very best quality. The public, who had never before heard of the discovery of an oil-well yielding the refined product, got disheartened, and dismissed the well from their minds. The proprietor, however, was not dismayed. He knew that, outside of the nearest grocery, there was a vein of oil in the vicinity of the well, and he bored for it assiduously, but, like Bret Harte's Dow, the owner of the "house with the cupalow," who "from sheer contrariness" found a lode of gold worth five naughts with a preliminary unit, while digging a well for water, so Finch was disappointed; he failed to strike oil, but he struck what is much better,

A VEIN OF COAL.

Again did the placid region around Janesville, and that quiet city itself, grow excited over the new discovery. Strange to say, the coal dug out of the shaft turned out to be exactly similar in color and quality to the Pennsylvania coal sold at the yards of the leading Janesville coal-dealers. The local geologists were appealed to, and, though dumbfounded by the reports of the continuous discovery of coal, they held that the entire State of Wisconsin was geologically far below the coal measures, and that there must be something wrong about Mr. Finch's discovery. And then the kerosene incident came to mind, and increased the doubts which the geologists had raised. But that it remained for Chicago to explode the fraud will appear from the following extract from an article on the subject, headed "Excitement About Coal," taken from the Janesville *Gazette* of the 7th inst.:

A VISIT FROM CHICAGOANS.

Mr. Finch's well was yesterday visited by three Chicago gentlemen, Robert Law, Daniel Bogle, and Mr. Cherry, coal-dealers and coal-miners of long experience. They came up here to inspect the well and buy the land adjoining, if it promised a genuine supply of coal and the owner could be induced to part with it. These gentlemen had heard faint rumors of the marvels which Mr. Finch was unearthing, and, with true speculative instinct, had made it a point to be first on the ground. They reached the land of promise about 9 o'clock in the morning, and labored industriously with a hand-drill until 5 in the afternoon. The coal-searching trio took the night train from this city to Chicago without a deed of Mr. Finch's farm in any of their pockets. But they had enjoyed a good day's work, and the invigorating freshness of the country air. To these gentlemen it seems strange that the coal taken out of Mr. Finch's well should come from under the drill in pieces of almost uniform size, and large enough to be classed with the grade known as nut-coal. Their experience has taught them that it would be reduced to powder, and, mixed with the water in the well, would form a gritty paste. Then, too, they don't like the similarity between it and the coal sold at the yards in this city. Mr. Law, after yesterday's labors at the well had been completed, was unkind enough to say to Mr. Finch, "Now tell us, sir, who it was that put the coal in your well." Mr. Finch, with that abundance of faith which characterized his pursuit for oil, replied that he didn't know, unless it was God Almighty.

ASPASIA.

The fourth lecture in the Memorial Chapel Course was delivered yesterday evening, in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, by Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, upon the subject "Aspasia."

The chapel was quite well filled in spite of the numerous other attractions in the city, and the lecturer, having been introduced by the Rev. Laird Collier, spoke in substance as follows:

In the land where personal beauty was so common that it has given us models for all time, the woman Aspasia was of such exceeding beauty that its reputation filled the world of her age, and has descended through the centuries. About the middle of the fifth century before Christ, Athens had reached her prime, and it was not difficult, under such a leader as Pericles, for her to become, in spite of Sparta, the mistress of the civilized world. The lecturer stated that she should not have introduced the name of Aspasia, nor mentioned her beauty, had she not been convinced that her personal loveliness was only typical of her loveliness of soul. She believed her to be the true wife and helpmeet of Pericles, not his mistress; a woman who appealed to his highest aspirations, not a creature who pandered to his lowest passions.

The lecturer further went on to describe the condition of Athens at the time when Aspasia lived, and to paint the artistic glory of the Parthenon, Temple of Victory, and the other grand edifices and temples of the Acropolis.

The crime of Pericles was not that he had made Aspasia his mistress, but his wife. Mrs. Doggett then quoted an example of the care which society exercises to prevent mesalliances, Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, had thrown all Lisbon into commotion by asking to present his wife at Court, when the same woman, while she was his mistress, had held a certain well-recognized position in society.

The lecturer further explained the manner in which women were treated in Athens, and showed that the character of a courtesan had attached to Aspasia because of the peculiar marriage customs of the day, which may be briefly summed up as Woodhullism in its greatest perfection.

Mrs. Doggett then described the machinations of the enemies of Pericles and Aspasia, resulting first in the destruction of his friends, Phidias, the sculptor, and Anaxagoras, the philosopher. Aspasia was then charged with unbelief in the gods and with being a teacher of the monstrous heresy of the equal dignity of woman with man. A graphic description was then given of the trial before the 300 Judges in the open air, which resulted in the acquittal of the distinguished accused. Near the close of the life of Pericles, the Athenians recognized the beauty and grandeur of this union of a quarter of a century, by removing the civil disabilities from their son, thus enabling him to pay the last rites to his father's remains according to the customs of the age.

The lecture closed with the beautiful words of Pericles to Aspasia just before his death, and the audience manifested a vivid appreciation by hearty applause. The next lecture will be given at the same place Tuesday, by Mr. Adams, of Dubuque.

JESSUP VS. THE ALTON ROAD.

The case of Morris K. Jessup against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, wherein the plaintiff, who is a stockholder of the corporation defendant in the suit, has procured an injunction to restrain the railroad company from paying to the County Collectors any portion of the State tax levied by the Assessors on the railroad capital stock, came up before Judge Blodgett, in the United States Court, yesterday morning. Attorney General Edsall appeared for the State, and Mr. Charles Beckwith represented Jessup.

The Court said that Messrs. Beckwith and Tuley had stated to him the preceding morning that the same case, or the principle involved therein, would be likely to come before Judges Drummond and Treat in Springfield before many days. He (Judge Blodgett) was engaged on jury trials. Judge Drummond would be, of necessity, away, and he should like that both could hear the case. If the matter came up in Springfield, he did not know that it would be necessary to have anything more than a pro forma trial here.

Attorney General Edsall—Don't you think that the matter ought to be disposed of immediately?

Judge Blodgett—Certainly; but only one day will be required. I'll try and fix the matter this afternoon. There are several of such cases pending, but, as the same principles are involved in all, one case will define the legal issue, and decide the whole question. I hold that as little delay as possible should be had in any case involving the collection of public revenue. I, however, prefer to have Judge Drummond with me in the matter.

The subject was then dropped.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, Judge Blodgett said that he had conferred with Judge Drummond, and, in view of the Judge's future absence, it was thought that the 12th of March was the earliest day that could be set, with the understanding that if the question should be decided before then by Judges Drummond and Treat, at Springfield, the hearing here would be merely formal.

It is proposed to file several bills in the case of other railroads in the United States Court at Springfield very soon, in which the same points will be urged. Judge Drummond is expected to go to Springfield this week, and will probably, in connection with Judge Treat, the District Judge of the Southern District, hear the arguments for injunction, which will render any extended argument here superfluous. Judge Blodgett did not feel at liberty when a jury was in attendance to keep them waiting a day now, and also desired that Judge Drummond should be present and take part when the argument was had.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, accompanied by two daughters and Mrs. D. B. Shipman, left for New Orleans Monday night on special train, to spend some months in the South.

Capt. M. F. Sheppard and George N. Hicks, Esq., of Penn Yan, N. Y., left for home last night.

C. E. Gorham, Assistant General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and C. B. Gorham, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, are in the city.

J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone to Boston to attend the Directors' meeting of his road to be held next Friday.

W. M. Johnson, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Charge d'Affaires of His Royal Highness King Carnival of New Orleans for the City of Chicago, has gone to the Crescent City, at the behest of his royal master, to attend to the ceremonies of the Mystic Krewe on the 17th.

Commissioner Carter, of the the Board of Public Works, was yesterday presented with a magnificent solid silver service, the gift of the employes of the Board, who united in signing a handsomely engrossed memorial in the following terms: "The undersigned, employes of the Board of Public Works, being desirous of presenting some testimonial of their esteem to President W. H. Carter on the occasion of his retiring from the position he has held so acceptably for the past six years, take pleasure in presenting the accompanying expression of their regard, with their best wishes for his future welfare." The memorial contains the names of 101 contributors to the elegant gift, which consists of a service of six pieces in a beautiful walnut case lined with blue satin, the whole costing $520. The presentation was made at Mr. Carter's house, last evening, by Messrs. F. H. Bailey, Secretary; E. M. Johnson, bookkeeper; and H. J. Jones, the head of the Department of Special Assessments, the Committee appointed for that purpose.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. B. Pierce, Boston; J. V. Martin, Philadelphia; H. N. Hatch, New York; R. A. Campbell, Louisville; Townsend Davis, Buffalo; T. Auenbach, Salt Lake City; S. R. Bingham, Milwaukee; M. Chapman, California; Joseph Collett, Terre Haute; C. E. Fox, Boston. *Grand Pacific*—A. C. Bruce, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. B. Rogers, Detroit; Frank J. Kennett, St. Louis; Mrs. Colby, Boston; Wesley Readhead, Des Moines; O. H. Booth, Mansfield; H. S. Lansing, Philadelphia. *Sherman House*—W. G. Burke, St. Louis; C. F. Wise, New York; C. Spaulding, Boston; E. Waller, Kentucky; James McIntyre, Buffalo.

JOHN A. LYNCH.

Mr. John A. Lynch, for many years connected with the Board of Public Works of this city, died of consumption on the morning of Monday, at his West Side residence. The deceased was attached to the Chicago police in the earlier days of the young metropolis, and was distinguished for industry and integrity. He was born in Ireland, but came to the United States, with his family, while yet a mere child. Mr. Lynch was noticeable for his genial disposition and sterling qualities as a man of business. By thrift and energy he managed to accumulate a moderate fortune, and was in the enjoyment of some of the comforts of this world when death set his firm seal upon him. Few faces around the City Hall could be more missed, by the public than the pleasant countenance of poor, honest John Lynch. His funeral was largely attended yesterday morning. The remains were deposited in the vault at Calvary Cemetery, where they will remain until transferred to their last resting-place in American soil, surrounded by kindred ashes. Upon his gravestone may be inscribed: "He loved his native land with the devotion of a dutiful son, and he adored his adopted country with the loyalty of a true lover."

GENERAL NEWS.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named William Burns, living at No. 59 Weston street, was run over and slightly injured, near the corner of Ontario and Market streets, by a heavy truck wagon belonging to a person also named Burns. He was taken to his home, and his wounds dressed by Dr. Leonard, who pronounced them not dangerous.

The alarm from Box No. 31 at 9:45 yesterday morning was caused by an incipient conflagration in the garret of a two-story frame building at No. 396 South Clark street, owned and occupied by A. Campbell. The fire originated in some wood that was placed in the oven of a cook-stove, and was extinguished without loss. Premises insured for $1,000 in the Ætna of Hartford.

We have received a letter signed "Citizens of Chicago," stating that at a certain time an officer on duty on a certain beat was very drunk. It would be useless to publish such a statement, reflecting so seriously on the character of a public officer, unless it were accompanied with the names of witnesses. If "Citizens of Chicago" are ready to appear before the Board of Police and swear to these anonymous statements, let them send along their names, and they will be published, along with the charge, for the information of the Police Commissioners.

S. B. Gookins stated his views on the habit of tippling last evening, under the auspices of the Garden City Division Sons of Temperance at their hall, corner of Clinton and Randolph streets. About 200 men were present, who applauded the effort vociferously. An angular temperance advocate of the opposite sex supplemented the address with the rehearsal of a poem, "Drafted," after which the audience dispersed, convinced that the cause had been promoted by the evening's exercises.

The Tennesseeans had another grand house, every one of the 1,600 seats in the house being sold. The audience was more enthusiastic than ever. It had been intended to give the last performance to-night, but such a series of great and unexpected successes has determined the singers to appear Thursday evening and at the Saturday matinee, a piece of news which will doubtless be gratifying to all. Since their songs are different every evening, those who have attended once need not fear to be wearied by going again.

While going to the fire yesterday morning, Charles Miller, tillerman of Hose Elevator Company No. 1, was thrown from the machine at the corner of Jackson street and Pacific avenue, and severely bruised. In addition to sundry cuts about the head, he is supposed to have received internal injuries of a serious character. He was carried into the Pacific Hotel, and Dr. Miller called to attend his injuries, after which he was removed to the engine-house on Franklin street. The physician is of opinion that he will be convalescent in a short time.

Yesterday afternoon, two lank, lean, and hungry residents of Boston, representing each sex, registered at the Sherman House, and were assigned a room by the genial clerk of that hospitable caravansary. The evidently unsophisticated nature of the pair was the subject of frequent comment by the guests, and it culminated in the evening in a way that was suggestive of the innocence of childhood. When supper was announced, the bridegroom appeared in the ordinary in his shirt-sleeves, flanked by the object of his choice. It required the persuasive eloquence of Miller assisted by Tom Lord, to convince him that it was not the thing, and he was finally induced to clothe himself before the waiter presented the bill of fare. When it was time to light up, a waiter attended the couple to their room, and received abundant thanks, for his explanation of the way of manipulating the gas. He finished the lesson after a season, and left the bucolic twain in wonder at the resources of the establishment.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last evening. Inspector Richberg submitted a plan for a graded system, establishing grades in all studies, thereby enabling a pupil who is proficient in any one branch to be advanced. At present, unless he has mastered all the branches in his grade, he is kept there, and, however well-informed he may be in regard to all except one study, that one will prevent his advancement. The Committee on Text Books was instructed to examine the new system. Inspector Goggin offered a resolution to rescind the contract for the exchange of the Bridewell lot for the old Post-Office site; but, failing to get a second, it died. The school at the corner of Ashland and Wabansia avenue was named the "Burr School"—in honor of Jonathan Burr; and the one on Harrison street, near Western avenue, the "King School," to perpetuate the memory of the President of the Board. A fuller report is made impossible by a pressure of matter.

POOR COLONEL.

The valiant "Col." Thomas A. Hares has come to grief, and is now occupying uncomfortable quarters with Jailor Folz. He was arrested for contempt of court, and is also laid up until he shall find $5,000 bonds as a surety for his not surreptitiously leaving the State. The latter misfortune was brought about by a bill filed by his wife asking for a divorce. It will be remembered that she filed a bill for separate maintenance some time ago, alleging desertion and adultery with Mrs. Barbara McMahon. In the present bill she reiterates the charge of adultery, alleging commission since the time of the filing of her bill for separate maintenance. She also avers that Hares is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. His conduct has rendered her sick, and she is even unable for a great part of the time to go out of the hotel. She is fearful that he will leave the State, he having declared his intention to never pay her any more money, and she therefore asks a writ of ne exeat, which was allowed by Judge Williams without any bond on her part. Hares was, however, when arrested, required to find bail in the sum of $5,000, in default of which he is now in the County Jail, where he receives visits from Mrs. McMahon.

THE CARPENTERS.

The Amalgamated Carpenters' Union held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at Folz' Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, for the purpose of considering the present distressed condition of the carpenters in this city.

Mr. Peter J. Herder, on being elected Chairman of the meeting said that they had not come together for the purpose of asking alms or support from anybody, but to decide what was best to be done to raise mechanics and workingmen from their present low position.

He then introduced Mr. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., who made some remarks.

Mr. John Wagner and others also made speeches, urging them to join the Grangers if they wanted to succeed in attaining their rights.

A Committee which had been appointed to draw up proper resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The building season will soon begin, and,

WHEREAS, It is necessary that the carpenter bosses and their employes should work together for their mutual benefit as well as for the benefit of the public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the German Carpenter Union organize carpenter unions of all nationalities in this city, and that the Union appoint a Standing Committee for that purpose.

The President then appointed the following standing Committee: C. Spangenberg, John Wagner, C. Kirchhoff, John Felters, Gustav Reinecke, X. Grimm, and L. Engelmann.

After a few more speeches had been delivered, the meeting adjourned to meet again Thursday evening at No. 61 Linden street, corner of Church.

A large workingmen's meeting was also held at No. 304 Division street, where Messrs. Klings, Limbel, and other Socialists made their usual speeches.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. Prof. G. W. Northrup, D. D., of the Baptist Theological Seminary, will preach in the Wabash Avenue Methodist-Episcopal Church this evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Ladies' Special Bureau of Relief will hold its regular meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the house of L. Stone, 1571 Indiana avenue. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

The Women's Suffrage Association will hold their annual meeting in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church corner of Clark and Washington streets to-morrow, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. All friends, and the public generally, are invited to hear speeches and music.

There will be a matinee to-day at the Globe of the "Black Crook" spectacle, Baby Benson and all the specialties appearing.

The ladies of Unity Church will give a tea-party at 8 o'clock this evening, Feb. 11, in the lecture-room of the church, North Dearborn street. Admission, 50 cents (children half-price), the proceeds to be applied to providing furniture for the pulpit.

A social and entertainment will be given by the Ladies' Society of the Baptist Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets, Thursday evening.

The fifth lecture in the Philosophical Society's course will be given by Prof. J. Haire, D. D., LL. D., this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the First M. E. Church Lecture-Room. Subject: "The Cyrenian and Cynic Schools of Philosophy."

An extra rehearsal of the Apollo Club, both of ladies and gentlemen, will be held at the rooms of the Club, Superior Block, Thursday evening. As this is the last evening rehearsal which can be had before the forthcoming concerts, a full attendance is requested.

There will be an entertainment held this evening at the house of H. B. Chandler, No. 209 South Morgan street, for the benefit of the Church of the Epiphany, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, with the farce of the "Irish Tiger" performed by the Dramatic Class of the Ingleside Club. The entertainment will close with dancing. Tickets, $1.

A grand masquerade ball will be given next Saturday evening at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. The ball is for the benefit of Mr. Henry Thompson, the originator of the submarine telescopic lantern, and various other useful inventions. The ball will begin at 8 o'clock.

The semi-annual exhibition of St. Ignatius College will take place this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The exercises will consist of music, singing, readings, and a play entitled "All that Glitters is not Gold." At the conclusion the award of testimonials will be made.

The Chicago Christian Union gives its regular monthly sociable Thursday evening at the rooms of the Union, No. 114 Madison street. The programme will include readings by Prof. Munson, chorus and quartette singing by Prof. Walker and members of his class in vocal music; piano solos by Miss Zoe Swisshelm, with plenty of time for general sociability and good fellowship. This sociable is free to all members of the Union and such friends as they may choose to invite, and it is hoped that all members will be present with their friends.

THE CITY HALL.

Yesterday was a day of remarkable stagnation about the City Hall. The Board of Police were not in session, but were off on a tour among the engine-houses to look over the condition of the horses, etc.

Mayor Colvin yesterday signed the petition to Gov. Beveridge for the commutation of Rafferty's sentence. Several Aldermen also affixed their signatures to the document.

Above one thousand applications have been received from persons desiring places in the Board of Public Works under its new organization. Several changes are contemplated; among others, the Secretaryship will be no longer held by Mr. Bailey, it is said.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, the Sanitary Superintendent submitted his report of the mortality for the week ending Feb. 7, showing a total of 101 deaths, a decrease of 27 from the preceding week, and of 36 from the same week in 1873. The mortality is less than during any similar period since the great fire. The number of houses infected by small-pox was two less than last week, and the number of deaths was the same. The tendency is to a milder form of the disease, and vaccination is growing more in favor. The monthly mortality report for January shows a total of 553 deaths, besides 77 still and premature births. There were 24 deaths by small-pox. A marked decrease is shown from the mortality for December, 1873. The reduction for the month has been chiefly in small-pox, consumption, enteritis, and typhoid fever. There was a decrease of 40 cases of small-pox compared with January, 1873.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The concert announced by the Ladies' Lecture Course will take place at the Methodist Church to-morrow evening. At the same time H. H. Bovee is expected to lecture at Lyon's Hall upon "The Barbarism of the Gallows." Admission free.

At the regular meeting of the Evanston Philosophical Association, Monday evening, papers were read as follows: "The Law of War," by H. G. Miller; "The History of the Origin and Establishment of the Common Law," by John T. Dale, of Winnetka; "The Condition and Progress of the Manufacturing Interests of this Country," by Col. W. Brainard. The Association voted to invite Prof. Blackburn, of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Chicago, to read a paper on the philosophy of history before the Association, Monday, Feb. 23.

A very fair audience assembled at the University Chapel, Monday night, to hear read the essays written in competition for the Hinman prize by five members of the Hinman Literary Society. Following is the programme presented, which was enlivened with music by the Society: "Mirabeau," by Frank M. Bristol; "Witchcraft," by F. M. Warrington; "Radicalism and Conservatism," by W. M. Knox; "Places of the Middle Ages," by Charles A. Gaskell; and "The Geneva Arbitration," by H. H. Umland. The essays of Messrs. Knox and Bristol were especially worthy of praise, and were received with manifest favor by the audience. The Committee of Award—Dr. N. S. Davis, Gen. A. C. Ducat, the Rev. E. N. Packard, and Mr. E. W. Blatchford—awarded the prize to C. A. Gaskell.

Meetings are in progress at the Baptist Church every evening, and are held in the upper room to accommodate the increased attendance.

The Hon. William Parsons will lecture upon "Richard Brinsley Sheridan" Saturday evening.

LAKE.

The Lake Trustees held a regular meeting at the Town Hall Monday afternoon. Present, Burchy, Colvin, and Drake. The reading of the minutes was deferred.

Messrs. Coy both made their statements in relation to the Thompson matter. Their arguments were short and to the point. Mr. Turner admitted everything Mr. Coy said in his report was correct; that the Justice had jurisdiction; that the total amount of costs ought to have been $12.55 when Squire Thompson only charged $11.23 and then referred to the appearance of the docket itself, but here he was met by Mr. Thomas, who beat him, and who finally made him "turn his horse the other way." And thus ends Turner's great fizzle.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid: Tucker & Sherman, as balance due on cinders, $31.50; Police time and pay-roll for January, $447.55; David O'Brien, as rebate on an improvement not finished, $8.67; John Carroll, as rebate on an improvement not finished, $14.67; H. L. Goodall & Co., for two Board meetings, $20; W. Haight, for groceries for out-door relief, $4.99. Total, $527.38.

The following were referred: John W. Sweeney, for the arrest and conviction of William Dunker, $20; John Otto, for services and lumber used in building crossings, $41.97.

Sergeant Gahan's police report for January was received and ordered placed on file. During the month the police arrested thirty-three persons, who were fined $160 altogether. Of this amount $97 was collected, $23 remitted, and $40 left over.

On request, the Board granted permission to the Columbian Literary Association for the use of the Town Hall every Wednesday evening.

Orders to the amount of $40 were drawn as outdoor relief, and also two tons of coal, in favor of the following persons: Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Monahan, and Mr. Charlesworth.

The invitation from J. J. Storer to visit his new rendering works was accepted, and the Clerk instructed to answer that the Board will visit the establishment when requested. The Clerk was instructed to answer the communication from Warner & Rigdon in relation to the town improvements. The license of Jacob Langrich was extended to April 1, 1874, and, on motion, the Board adjourned.

NAPERVILLE.

The Rev. Mr. Schumaker, after a very able discourse on the subject of Baptism, administered that ordinance in College Chapel to several new converts Sunday evening.

The tidal wave of lecture excitement has gradually been rising until Monday evening it reached high-water mark. Mr. J. D. Croissant, the traveler-lecturer, gave the fourth in the Naperville Course, to the largest audience yet gathered in College Chapel. He spoke in a happy entertaining style, to a delighted audience, giving graphic descriptions of his travels on the continent of Europe. At the close he was requested to continue his lecture another evening, and to-night was fixed upon, in the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Brigham Young No. 19 failed to come to time; therefore her lecture, advertised for Thursday evening, is postponed. Prof. Thatcher gives a reading in the Congregational church that evening, which, to some extent, will compensate our lecture-going people.

LAWNDALE.

The Episcopalians of Lawndale will hold a meeting at the house of Charles E. Dix, Esq., this evening, for the purpose of organizing an Episcopal society.

—The venerable New York *Observer* reassures an inquiring—and apparently perturbed—subscriber, by informing him that there was no wine or beer consumed at either the public or private receptions of the Evangelical Alliance. "The high, and titled, and learned of all lands" had to go dry as herrings, it says, unless they could bring themselves to "slake their thirst with those innocent beverages that Nature supplies, such as cold water *and lemonade*."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Clarke's New Method FOR REED ORGANS.
Price, $2.50.

The immense sale of this favorite method may be ascribed, not only to its thorough instructive course, accompanied with the needful scales, exercises, and studies, but to its admirable collection of 130 pieces of the best Reed Organ music, adapted with exquisite taste and skill to the purposes of the work.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

NO ONE SHOULD FAIL TO CALL ON DR. A. G. OLIN, 68 Randolph-st., corner State, the oldest and longest-established physician in this city in the treatment of private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. Experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. His late work, 12 Lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute on Lost Manhood, Womanhood, in book form, price 25 cents. Circulars for Ladies, two stamps. All business strictly confidential. A pleasant home for patients. Ruptures positively cured. Call or write for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago.
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AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.
THE TENNESSEANS' Slave-Cabin Concerts, TO-NIGHT.
IMMENSE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE TENNESSEANS, by the advice of many friends, have made arrangements for another Concert at Music Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, and a MATINEE on Saturday. To-night is
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
At Music Hall. Every seat was sold last night. Secure seats for to-night and to-morrow night EARLY, at the Box Office or at Cobb's Library, under the Palmer House. Box Office opens at 9 o'clock this morning.
The Organ used at these Concerts is from the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.

M'CORMICK'S MUSIC HALL.
BUY SEATS THIS MORNING FOR THE Grand Festival Concerts!
MONDAY, FEB. 16—THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA, GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR, APOLLO CLUB, MYRON W. WHITNEY, and LOUIS LUBECK.
TUESDAY, FEB. 17—THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA, MYRON W. WHITNEY, CLARA DORIA, LOUIS LUBECK.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18—THEO. THOMAS' ORCHESTRA, CLARA DORIA, MYRON W. WHITNEY, and APOLLO CLUB.
WEDNESDAY—GRAND MATINEE. Matinee Tickets for sale to-morrow.
Seats sold only at Bookstore of Jansen, McClurg & Co., 117 State-st. Reserved Seats, main floor, $1.50; Balcony, $2.00. Carpenter & Sheldon, Managers.

THE ADELPHI.
THIS WEDNESDAY, AT 2 P. M.
THIRD ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEE,
For Ladies and Children. At once THE Popular Success of the day. HUNDREDS of LADIES in attendance. ALL THE STARS APPEAR. The entire Grand Programme, including the Beautiful Drama, "AFTER THE WAR." Smoking is prohibited, and the saloons are closed. Admission to Matinee, to all parts of the Theatre, Twenty-five Cents; Children, Fifteen Cents. No secured seats.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL.
TO-MORROW, Thursday, FIRST LADIES' NIGHT. Smoking prohibited; saloons closed.
The AUSTINS, DAVIS, The REYNOLDS, LEOPOLD and GERALDINE, Miss BELTRAM, Miss FRANKIE, The LEONS, BILLY RICE, CHARLEY HOWARD, The LAVARNIES, COBB'S Educated Animals, and the beautiful drama AFTER THE WAR.
Prices, 50c, 35c, 15c. Secured Orchestra, 25c extra.

UNION HALL,
111 Clark-st., corner of Monroe.
Secure Your Tickets in Time,
As only a limited number are for sale, for
ST. VALENTINE'S GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
Under the management of Messrs. H. THOMPSON, A. EHLEBRACHT, and T. McMAHON, to be held
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1874.
Musical Directors...Messrs. DeClerque and Wedgewood.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets are now for sale at Mr. John Molter's Music Store, 150 East Madison-st.; also, at the hall, evening of the 14th.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAP'T CHURCH.
MISS Anna E. Dickinson
Will deliver a new lecture, entitled "FOR YOUR OWN SAKE," Monday Evening, Feb. 16, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be secured on and after Thursday, Feb. 12, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 and 119 State-st., and Bliss & Sharp's, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

GLOBE THEATRE.
This Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8 o'clock.
Bidwell & MacDonough's famous
BLACK CROOK!
The renowned Child-Wonder, BABY BENSON. The Premiere Danseuse, M'LLE LUPO. The popular MISS JENNIE BENSON, and the famous HERNANDEZ TROUPE. GRAND BALLET of 40 Young Ladies.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL THIS WEEK—First week of the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, entitled
MAZEPPA!
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF KAN-KER-KEE; with New Scenery, Dresses, Mechanical Effects, and Properties. Bobby Newcomb, Walters and Morton, Billy Courtwright, Ernest Linden, George Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and John R. Kemble, in new acts and specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
GREAT ATTRACTION!—Monday, Feb. 9, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first appearance in Chicago for two years of the distinguished Emotional Actress, Miss
LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will appear in her great double character of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE in C. W. Tayleure's play of EAST LYNNE; Or, The Elopement.
The most successful play of modern times. The eminent artist, MR. W. H. WHALLEY, as Sir Francis Levison. Other characters by Hooley's Comedy Company. In preparation, "Oliver Twist" and the "Child-Stealer."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the Distinguished Comedian,
J. H. STODDART,
From Wallack's Theatre, N. Y., who will be supported by an entire company from New York, under the management of RINGGOLD & ROCKWELL. Every evening and Saturday Matinee will be presented Boucicault's great drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
And the beautiful domestic sketch, A DANGEROUS JOY. J. H. Stoddart as Joel, a Scotch Servant, and Moneypenny, a Lawyer.

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The Wildest Enthusiasm produced by
DOMINICK MURRAY,
In his wonderfully thrilling drama,
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The Sensation of the Present Season.

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This wonderful work of art interests all classes of society, and attracts crowds who sit quietly for hours rapt in wonder. It should be visited early, for most persons will wish to return again and again. Do not delay your visit as it will soon leave the city.
Day Exhibition, 10 to 5. Evening, 7 till 10.
Tickets, 50c. Season Tickets, $1. Children, 25c.

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At TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. Tickets for sale at the door.

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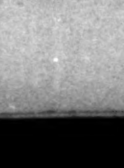

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Canada .... Feb. 14 | Greece .... Feb. [illegible]
Egypt .... Feb. 21 |
For London (direct).
HOLLAND, Bragg .... Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 p. m.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $30 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..sails.. Saturday, Feb. 21
STATE OF VIRGINIA ....sails.... Saturday, March 7
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Weekly Sailings next Summer.
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Ex., via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex., via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Madison & [illegible] Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Stoddart Combination Company. "The Long Strike" and "A Dangerous Joy."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lucille Western. "East Lynne." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Dominick Murray. "Escaped from Sing Sing." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Bidwell & McDonough's Troupe. "The Black Crook." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Burlesque of "Mazeppa." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety performance. Afternoon and evening.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Tennesseans' Slave-Cabin Concert."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Dubufe's Painting of the "Prodigal Son." Afternoon and evening.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, February 11, 1874.

The State Senate has passed the House bill limiting to three years after the 1st of next July the liability of towns, counties, and other places that have voted aid to railroads.

The place on the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, successively resigned by Senators Frelinghuysen, Morrill, Morton, and Conkling, has been assigned to Senator Allison, of Iowa.

Another indictment against ex-Treasurer David A. Gage was found yesterday by the sitting Grand Jury. It covers no new offense, and is intended simply to supplement the original indictment for perjury, and fortify it in one or two points where Mr. Gage's counsel had raised some valid technical objections.

The Centennial bill passed by the House, and requesting President Grant to invite foreign Governments to take part, under the auspices of the United States, in the Philadelphia show for 1876, has been approved without amendment by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the House of Representatives have instructed the Banking Committee to investigate the conduct of the First National Bank of Washington. The grounds of investigation are that it loaned to Jay Cooke & Co. the whole of its capital stock and a large part of its deposits, in palpable violation of the National Banking act.

In considering the Bankrupt bill yesterday, the Senate agreed to the motion of Senator Edmunds, that to make arrangements for settlements between creditors and a debtor valid they must receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors, representing one-half the amount of debts. The bill was then passed by a vote of 43 to 11.

Senator Stewart remembers Secretary Richardson's brilliant failure a few months ago to resume specie payments with a few hundred thousand dollars of small silver. At his instance the Senate have asked the Secretary how long it will take the mints of the country to replace the paper fractional currency with silver, after specie payments have been restored. It will not take as long as it would to have made Mr. Richardson's experiment a success.

The bill making the schedules of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners *prima facie* evidence of the reasonableness of charges was before the House of Representatives at Springfield yesterday, and passed to a third reading by a vote of 63 to 58, after having been amended so as to include schedules hereafter made. The House concurred, by a vote of 92 to 19, in the report of the Committee on Civil Service against the abolition of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

If there is any "inter-State" railroad in the country that Congress might regulate, it would be the Union Pacific. The Legislature of Missouri has petitioned Congress to restrain that road from continuing the illegal charges which it has lately made. In presenting the memorial, Senator Bogy referred to the land-grants and other aid which had been given to the Union Pacific by the Government, and hoped the Judiciary Committee would bear them in mind in considering the petition.

Some of the citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., have been resisting the payment of taxes to support the High School of that city, on the ground that high schools were not common schools in the eye of the law, and therefore not chargeable upon taxpayers. The point was of more than local importance, as it was believed to involve the existence of the high schools throughout the State. The Supreme Court decided the case yesterday, and held that there was nothing in the laws or Constitution of the State to sustain the taxpayers in their opposition to the High School.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull and weak yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 20c per brl lower, closing at $14.20 cash, and $14.25 seller March. Lard was active and 15c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.80@8.85 cash, and $8.85@8.90 seller March. Meats were quiet and steady at 5¼c for shoulders, 7⅛c for short ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, and 9½@10⅝c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were in fair demand and steady, closing at $6.50 per 100 lbs. Highwines were active and firm at 96c per gallon. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was dull and 1⅝c lower, closing at $1.21¼c cash, and $1.22⅝c seller March. Corn was more active and easier, closing at 56⅞c cash, and 57¼@57⅝c seller March. Oats were active and steady, closing at 42¼c cash, and 43c seller March. Rye was in fair demand and steady, at 82@83c for fresh receipts. Barley was in better request, and steadier at $1.70@1.75 for No. 2, and $1.55@1.55¼ for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 2,866,750 bu wheat, 2,124,848 bu corn, 760,792 bu oats, 69,127 bu rye, and 316,832 bu barley. Live hogs were dull and weak at a decline of 15@20c from the closing prices of last week, closing at $4.75@5.75. Cattle were in good demand at steady prices. Sheep were firm.

A number of railroad attorneys, representing the St. Louis & Alton, Ohio & Mississippi, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Toledo, Wabash & Western, and Illinois & Southeastern Roads, are at Springfield considering the legal measures to resist the payment of taxes on the assessment made by the Board of Equalization. One of them says that many of the roads in the State cannot raise money to pay the interest on their bonds, and prophesies that, if taxes on this assessment are insisted on, six-tenths of the roads of the State will cease running cars. The assessment in question amounts, for all the roads in the State, to $133,805,826, and the value of their property, as sworn to by their officers, amounts to $278,386,784.

Senator Boutwell has embodied some of the results of his experience as Secretary of the Treasury in a bill to exact more careful estimates of the different departments of the Government, and to hold them to a stricter account for the appropriations given them. Whenever they ask for their annual supply of money, they must state how much they have on hand of preceding appropriations; every estimate for money for public buildings must be accompanied with a detailed statement of the whole cost of the work. It is declared unlawful for any department to spend more than has been appropriated to its use. And, finally, all unexpended balances of appropriations must be covered into the Treasury on the 1st of June of every year.

A majority of the Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds have voted that $800,000 is not a fair price for the three blocks of ground which the railroads on the lake shore wish to buy for the site of a passenger depot. There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the expediency of selling, but only as to what is a fair price. Fortunately, there is a way of ascertaining what is a fair price. Let the Council advertise for bids for this property, on the terms of one-fourth cash, and balance in three, six, and nine months. Let such an advertisement be published sixty days in Chicago, New York, and Boston. Then, if any responsible party offers more than $800,000, there will be good reason for refusing to accept the present offer. The advertisement might call for bids of two kinds,—one for a quit-claim and one for a warrantee deed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

During the past few months we have been in receipt of sundry letters from holders of Northern Pacific bonds making inquiries as to the character of the country through which the road has been projected, but have not had the material at hand for an answer. That material is now furnished by a letter from Maj.-Gen. Hazen to the New York *Tribune*, and gives a very thorough and satisfactory answer, which must carry great weight with it, as it comes from an intelligent and unprejudiced observer. Gen. Hazen, it may be premised, is stationed at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, at the intersection of the 104th meridian west with the 48th parallel north, and is, therefore, in the very midst of the "northern tropical belt," the beauties and advantages of which have been hung out so temptingly as baits for the unwary bond-purchasers. The most of his letter is devoted to showing that this region is not valuable in an agricultural point of view, and can never be developed into a populous or productive region, from the fact that the terrible storms in winter and the insufficient rains of the summers will always prevent it. The table of temperatures for a series of years shows an excessive cold in winter, and a range of temperature from 130 to 138 degrees. June, July, and August were the only months of last year in which there were not snow-storms, and a temperature down to 15 degrees. With regard to the winter storms, Gen. Hazen says:

> The storms in Minnesota and Dakota last winter and spring, in which hundreds of people lost their lives, are fresh in the memories of all. This entire Northwestern country is subject to these terrific winter storms, which animal life cannot withstand unless thoroughly protected. I have seen an area of country twenty miles across strewn with the carcasses of buffalo that must have perished in one of these storms. Not a winter has passed since this post was established in 1866, but some poor soldier of its garrison has lost life or limb by freezing.

The annual rainfall is given as follows: 1866, 1.40; 1867, 6.58; 1868, 11.50; 1869, 9.74; 1870, 9.19; 1871, 10.42; 1872, 19.99; 1873, 21.11; average, 12.64. It will be observed that the rainfall of last year was unexceptionally large, and yet it was insufficient for general agricultural purposes, such agriculture in countries remote from the sea requiring from 40 to 50 inches. By dint of the greatest care and utilizing all the available season, Gen. Hazen succeeded in making a garden with the following results:

> Potatoes, native corn, cabbage, early-sown turnips, early peas, early beans, beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, and asparagus have grown abundantly and matured. Melons, pumpkins, and squashes have not matured. Tomatoes did not turn red; American corn (early) reached to roasting ears. Onions, with wheat and oats, matured at Fort Berthold, D. T., 150 miles below, on the Missouri River.

This garden, it should be stated, was immediately on the river bank, only two feet above high water. To raise flowers it required a daily sprinkling of three barrels of water on a garden 10 feet by 40, for which he was repaid with about three weeks of flowers.

Respecting the agricultural value of the country, Gen. Hazen says:

> After leaving the excellent wheat-growing valley of the Red River of the North, following westward 1,600 miles to the Sierras, excepting the very limited bottoms of the small streams, as well as those of the Missouri and Yellowstone, from a few yards in breadth to an occasional water-washed valley of one or two miles, and the narrow valleys of the streams of Montana already settled, and a small area of timbered country in Northwest Idaho (probably one-fiftieth of the whole), this country will not produce the fruits and cereals of the East for want of moisture, and can in no way be artificially irrigated, and will not, in our day and generation, sell for one penny an acre, except through fraud or ignorance; and most of the land here excepted will have to be irrigated artificially.

We have in these facts the statement of an unprejudiced army officer, himself a practical farmer, who has had eighteen years' military experience on the frontier, confirmed by the scientific explorations of Gen. Warren, of the Engineer Corps, and Prof. Hayden, to offset against the enthusiastic descriptions of magazine-writers, and the unprincipled assertions of bond-sellers. The public will have little difficulty in choosing between the two, and bondholders will now realize, if they never have before, that they are holding bonds secured by lands which are not worth a penny an acre, swept by pitiless storms in winter, freezing man and beast, parched and dried up in summer, and incapable of cultivation except by irrigation. This is the character of the country beyond the Red River, in which Jay Cooke & Co. proposed to establish their great Northern Empire and develop their populous States. In view of the real character of this country as compared with the statements which have been made by interested parties, it is little wonder that Gen. Hazen concludes his letter with these indignant words:

> I have no personal feelings in this matter, since, rather on the contrary, the railroads in these Western countries ameliorate the condition of troops serving here; but I would prefer to see these roads based upon honesty and the needs of the country, commensurate with their cost. Nor can I see much difference between the man who, in business, draws a check upon a bank where he has no money, and selling bonds secured by lands that have no value.

Our inquiring correspondents, we presume, are sufficiently answered by the facts which we have gleaned from Gen. Hazen's letter. There is one ray of comfort, however, in all this gloomy prospect, contained in Gen. Hazen's evidence to those holding these bonds to change them into good lands now owned by the road in the Valley of the Red River of the North and east of that point, as the only means of saving themselves from total loss.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION IN WISCONSIN.

The railway question is engaging the attention of the Wisconsin Legislature. Fortunately, in this State, there is no question as to the *right* of the Legislature to regulate railway charges. We say fortunately, because the right being conceded, under the terms of the State Constitution in force before the railways were built, the Legislature and people are likely to approach the subject without passion, and the railway men, on the other hand, are likely to enter the discussion more frankly than if both parties were to meet first in an angry dispute about rights. Nothing could be more unfortunate than the first collision between the Legislature and the railways in Illinois. The latter said, in substance, "We will not allow our right to manage our own business to be brought in question." Of course, amicable discussion on such a basis was impossible, and both parties got farther and farther apart as time rolled on.

In Wisconsin, however, the railway companies are, in a legal point of view, at the mercy of the Legislature. Hence they have a far better chance to secure a fair hearing and a reasonable decision than if they were defendants in a lawsuit, with the State for plaintiff. There is no provocation and no opportunity for passion or ill-feeling. The Legislative Committees invite both sides to present their arguments, and are seemingly disposed to render a verdict according to the evidence. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company yesterday made their statement in opposition to what is known as the Henderson *pro rata* bill before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. We print this document, and invite attention to it as a very thoughtful and dispassionate array of facts and figures, whose interest is not by any means confined to the State of Wisconsin. The Company state, among other things, that their freight charges, instead of being increased, have been reduced by a regular percentage each year; that their stock has never been watered a dollar; that their various lines of road were operated several years without dividends, and that, since they commenced paying dividends, they have paid less than 5 per cent per annum average. They say also that, if required by a *pro rata* bill to relinquish their Minnesota and West Wisconsin traffic, where they meet the competition of the Mississippi River, they will be compelled either to charge higher rates on all other traffic, or to carry at a loss.

A FIFTY-DOLLAR REFORMER.

The pivot upon which the movements of the women in Ohio against whisky turn is Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, and the pivot works for the handsome stipend of $50 per diem. In past years Dr. Dio Lewis has devoted his attention to the cultivation of the female muscle. He has chosen the female muscle because all his labors have been in the interests of women. He established a girls' school in New England, in which he taught the young ladies how to jump and run, and lift, row, wrestle, and spar. For a time he prospered, and his calisthenic institution developed a squad of young women who were the terror of faint-hearted young gentlemen, and to whom no suitor would make advances unless he was well-armed. Then, when the school waned and the young women got tired of cultivating their muscle, and making flying-leaps, and walking-matches against time, he set himself to writing books and publishing magazines, still devoted to the female muscle. When the women got tired of these everlasting appeals to muscle, he switched off to dietary theories, and, still keeping the women in view, advised them to eschew good square meals of potatoes, beef, and puddings. By dint of perseverance and unwearied exertion, he succeeded in inducing several wretched victims to forego the pleasures of appetite and content themselves with crusts, bran bread, and four or five beans per diem, and then, after spoiling their appetites, set them adrift in an unfeeling world without the consolation, sympathy, and encouragement which lie hidden in beefsteaks and plum-pudding. This could not last long, however. The female mind rebelled against crusts, even if they did tend to develop the female muscle, and, longing for the good things of the larder, they gradually broke away from his lean theories and mental gruel, and it became necessary for Dio Lewis to switch off upon another track. He has now broken out in Ohio, and for $50 per diem is enlisting women for the whisky crusade. He does nothing himself except to plan the raids from one country town to another. In other words, he "enthuses" the women at $50 per diem, and, as a consequence, stops usually but one day in a place. If he stays two, then he delivers a lecture to the women, for which he gets $100 extra. His *modus operandi* is very familiar to our readers. He arrives in the village in the morning, summons the women together, informs them they must get a movable ark of the tabernacle, and then lays out a programme of prayer and psalm with which to besiege the saloons, beer-gardens, drug-stores, doctors' offices, and other places where fluid comfort is sold. The ark is to stay at each place until it becomes a car of Juggernaut and crushes the victim under its wheels, and will then move on to a new place. Time being precious and women plenty, the Doctor does not wait to see how the thing works, but strikes out for the next village to get his next $50.

Thus the great cause of temperance goes on swimmingly, except that, now and then, the arks run against snags in the shape of legal injunctions, for which the Doctor makes no provision. He gets his $50 for launching the arks, not for getting them off snags. It is paying the Doctor handsomely, but is he earning his money? Ought not the women whom he enlists in the cause to stipulate that he shall do a little of the praying and singing, and help haul the ark? If he won't consent to help, and do some of the kneeling in the mud, and get showered by the contents of some of the beer-kegs which have been worked up to the bursting point by irate Teutons, then his price ought to be cut down. A first-class temperance reformer ought to be paid a good price, but Dr. Dio Lewis is getting too much. Inasmuch as the women do all the work, he ought to be more moderate in his figures, especially considering the fact that he has the monopoly of the female business, and other fellows can't come in and compete with him.

USURY LAWS.

The Legislature is trying to find out what sort of a usury law it ought to pass. The best thing it can do is to repeal all existing acts on the subject, and let men buy and sell money, as they do other merchandise, without State interference. A loan of money differs in no respect from the loan of a house, the loan of a horse, the loan of furniture, of books, of a piano, or anything else, for hire. The possession of money gives the possessor the right to command anything in the market for sale. It has a wider range of command than a house, or a horse, or a piano, but in its nature, as an object of hire, is in no wise different.

A law regulating interest concerns directly three parties,—the borrower, the lender, and the State. It harms them all. Suppose the legal rate of interest is 6 per cent, and that money is worth 7. In such an event, the borrower cannot get a loan at 6, despite the law's commands. If the law is enforced, he cannot get a loan even at the fair rate of 7. For a capitalist must be indemnified for the risk of forfeiture incurred by lending money at rates above the legal limit. Interest always varies with risk. So the borrower must give not only what would be the rate were there no law, but something besides, to pay the lender for the danger involved in breaking the law. Such an act raises the rate of interest in another way. By making it illegal to sell money at its full value, it drives capital to places where it can be freely employed. Thus the supply of loans is diminished, while the demand, remaining substantially unchanged, forces up the price. Such acts, then, though especially designed to make it easy for the poor to borrow, tend to put it entirely out of their power to do so. Usury laws clash with the interests of the lender because they fix an arbitrary maximum value on what he has to sell. With equal justice might the State say: "Beef shall never be sold for more than 5 cents a pound," or "The use of a piano shall never be sold for more than 2 cents a month," and declare, as it does declare, "The use of a dollar shall never be sold for more than 6 cents a year." Usury laws conflict with the true interests of the State, because they are foreign to its rightful functions, cannot be enforced, and so tend to bring all law into contempt. Since, then, such enactments, instead of lowering the cost of money, raise it; since they diminish the supply of loans and so tend to cripple business; since they press with especial hardship on the poor; since they practically confiscate part of the property of every money-owner by making it illegal for him to sell his property at the market-price, whenever that price exceeds a certain arbitrary rate; and since they interfere needlessly and offensively with private affairs, encourage law-breaking, and tend to bring all law into contempt, the best advice to Legislatures about to pass them is—Don't!

GRAIN WAREHOUSES IN MILWAUKEE.

The warehouse business has been conducted in Milwaukee, and is now especially so conducted, as to provoke popular indignation, leading to legislative interference. The grain warehouses in Milwaukee are all owned by the railways, who maintain a monopoly by refusing to lay down tracks to any other elevators than their own. Some years ago they leased these elevators to Mr. Angus Smith, their rental being 50 per cent of the sums received for storage. It is but just to Mr. Smith to say that his administration of the business was very creditable; the charges were high; but the management and care of the grain, and the integrity of the business, were above reproach. The railroads have since taken possession of the elevators, and are now operating them. Gen. West, a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, who has charge of the bill pending before that body to regulate the rates of storage in public warehouses, has made a report, in which he proves that the present charges are excessive. All the grain reaching Milwaukee is, "without the advice or consent of the owner or consignee, dumped into any one of their elevators that the company may see fit to send it to, being weighed in by the interested agents of the elevator-owners at just such weight as they see fit to give." The present price for storing grain in Milwaukee is 2 cents a bushel for not over twenty days, and for every additional ten days or part thereof one-half of 1 cent per bushel. The bulk of the grain does not remain in store over five days, so that the average per bushel the year through is from 2¼ to 2⅜ cents per bushel on all that goes in. The average amount of grain received during 1870, '71, and '72 was 20,000,000 bushels; in 1873 it was 32,000,000 bushels. Taking the first average, the receipts for storage would be $800,000 a year. After allowing for interest on capital, working expenses, repairs, and taxes, Mr. West estimates the annual profit on the storage of 20,000,000 bushels at $620,000 a year. The bill before the Legislature proposes to reduce the rates two-fifths.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois has given additional impetus to the effort in Wisconsin to regulate this warehouse monopoly, and to prescribe a maximum rate for storage. If we understand the bill, it further makes it the duty of the railroads to permit connection with its tracks from all elevators, and compels them to deliver grain to whatever warehouse it may be consigned.

In the matter of pure native impudence, Mr. E. K. Winship, the defaulting New York broker, verges upon the sublime. Early in November this gentleman mysteriously disappeared, leaving behind him liabilities to the amount of $400,000, and no assets. Mr. Winship went to Europe, and instructed his attorneys to circulate a petition praying his creditors to pledge themselves not to arrest him upon either a civil or criminal suit. The grounds upon which mercy is asked are, that the dishonesty implied by his hurried departure is offset by his return, and that he ought to have a chance to redeem himself. The petition might have been successful had not some facts relative to the petitioner's private life come to light. These revelations have set his creditors against him, and they threaten to arrest him without mercy. Meantime Mr. Winship, relying upon their clemency, has returned to New York, and expressed a regret that he ever left the city.

Providence be praised! The last Cashier who robbed his bank gagged himself, and lost the vault-keys after a desperate fight with unnumbered "men in buckram," has been promptly arrested and held for trial. His name is Williams and his home is Conneautville, Pa. His fate will be a frightful warning to other Cashiers who are debating whether they had better abscond at once or be maltreated by mythical robbers who steal the securities before their very eyes—and, in fact, with their very hands. The game has been played too often. The man who expects to have such a story believed hereafter must kill himself in the struggle, and so seal the faith of other people with his blood.

The perpetrators of the atrocious murders at Limours, France, have been discovered in the most extraordinary manner. After the police authorities had almost given up the pursuit of the murderers in despair, the citizens of Limours were disturbed by the disappearance of a letter-carrier named Desire. After a long search he was found by the police, dead, at the foot of a tree, having strangled himself with his own handkerchief. In his mail-bag was found a letter in which he declares himself innocent of the murders, and makes known the names of the real assassins, five in number: Lebœuf, a butcher in Paris; Girard, of Limours, his father-in-law; one Guillemard; Proquet, of Angervilliers, and the wine-seller of Angervilliers. This information was followed up by the immediate arrest of all the parties named. Lebœuf is of gigantic stature, and bears a strong resemblance to King Victor Emanuel, who will doubtless feel flattered at the coincidence. A club belonging to Lebœuf has been discovered, with pieces of human hair adhering to it, and was doubtless the weapon used in the commission of the murders. The object of the assassins was plunder, and the atrocity of the murders is not mitigated by the insignificance of the amounts obtained by them.

One of the religious papers of this city, in its issue of Feb. 5, says:

> Our attention has been called to the appointment of an assignation through that paper [THE TRIBUNE] with a young girl who is in attendance upon one of our high schools.

Candor compels us to characterize this statement as a religious lie. The advertisement referred to is as follows:

> Madison street car eastward bound, Friday morning, half-past 8. Young lady stopped at Scammon School and bowed to young gentlemen standing up; if agreeable, address K 86, Tribune office.

We do not approve of the forming of acquaintances in this way, and the advertisement in question would not have been inserted if it had been subjected to the usual scrutiny, but to call it an "appointment of an assignation" is evidence of an impure mind.

Some statistics recently published by the Manchester Board of Guardians show that the desertion by workingmen of their families is not by any means an unusual mode adopted by the Briton for obtaining permanent freedom. In one year, 312 workmen deserted 623 wives and children, and 191 of these independent gentry escaped capture. Wages have been higher in Manchester during this time, but it is found that "when wages are high and men can find employment readily, many of them have a strong tendency to leave their homes and wander about the country in an irresponsible manner." Between the grinding poverty of hard times and the roving tendencies induced by easy ones, the poor wives and children of Manchester must find life invested with unspeakable happiness.

It is to be hoped that the Congressional Library may be kept open, as some people wish it to be, on Sunday. No measure for the education of the average Congressman should be neglected. He can read an enormous amount before incurring any danger of having somebody say to him: "Much learning hath made thee mad."

OBITUARY.

JULES MICHELET.

Michelet's name has become familiar to the general American public mainly through his "L'Amour" and "La Femme," which were translated and published in New York, and won great favor by their delicacy of sentiment and beauty of style, and through his charming books on "The Bird" (L'Oiseau), and "The Insect" (L'Insecte). These singular and brilliant compends of sentiment, science, wild speculation, and fanciful thought, are not the works on which his enduring fame will rest. They did not engage his pen till the intolerant Government of Louis Napoleon made it impossible for him to continue the historic labors which gave him his renown and will preserve it. In his historic works and lectures he showed himself from the first an ardent and intrepid advocate of Democratic principles, and seized every opportunity of propagating the most liberal political ideas. This Democratic propagandism cost him public place more than once. The Government of Louis Philippe dismissed him from the Professorship of History in the College of France, and Louis Napoleon, in 1851, took away his post in the Archives for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and subsequently interdicted his lectures. He was a good Democrat because he was so good a historian. When the now venerable Guizot accepted the post of Minister of the Interior in 1830, under Louis Philippe, and found himself unable to continue his literary work, he chose Michelet, then but 32 years of age, above all others, to succeed him in the Chair of History in the College of France. When 23 years of age he had achieved such brilliant success in his historical studies that he was made Professor of History in the College Rollin. Michelet's views of history are founded on the German school, and, like the great Vico, whose works he has edited, he regards history as philosophy teaching by example. In 1826 he published his first work, "Tableaux Synchroniques de l'Histoire Moderne." After the revolution of 1830 he received the position of Chief of the historical section of the Archives of France. In 1838 his historical reputation gained him admittance into the College of France, and subsequently into the Academy of Moral Sciences. During this period he published "Precis de l'Histoire Moderne," which has become a classic, and passed through twenty editions; "Introduction a l'Histoire Universelle"; a translation of Vico, "Scienza Nuova;" "Histoire Romaine," and "Memoires de Luther." His greatest work is the "Histoire de France," the first volume of which appeared in 1833, and the twelfth volume in 1860. During all this time he continued his lectures in the College of France, and, by his eloquent and intrepid exposition of Democratic ideas, filled his lecture-room with the largest and most enthusiastic audiences that had ever assembled there. These continued until the interference of the Government of Louis Philippe. The Jesuits were the objects of his especial dislike, and he attacked them with unsparing vigor and great effect. His three books—"Des Jesuites," "Du Pretre, de la Femme, et de la Famille," and "Du Peuple"—were devoted to onslaughts on the Jesuits, against whom he employed all the resources of his sarcasm, sentiment, eloquence, and knowledge of history.

In 1847 the first volume of his "Histoire de la Revolution" appeared, and it was finished in 1853. The "Les Femmes de la Revolution" appeared in 1855.

His death, yesterday, occurred fitly in Paris, where he was born, 76 years ago, and where the work of his life was done. The personal facts of his life are few. He was the son of a printer, to whose zealous care he owed his thorough and costly education in the College Charlemagne. He was twice married, and, since his dismissal from the Archives by Louis Napoleon, has lived in the quiet pursuit of his literary tasks. The brief telegraphic announcement of his death gives no information of the nature of his last illness.

WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters opened to-night with an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased Bishop Armitage, a prominent member of the Academy, by President J. W. Hoyt, just returned from Europe, and a preliminary paper on "Some Simple Applications of the Potential Functions, etc.," by Prof. J. E. Davies, of the State University.

THE PACIFIC BALL.

Grand Social Event of the Season.

Immense Crowd of Distinguished Guests.

Scenes Within and Without the Ball-Room.

Description of the Most Brilliant Costumes.

Pleasant Interlude of a Superb Supper.

THE PRELUDE.

IN PRIMITIVE TIMES.

It requires little stretch of the imagination to conjure up a terpsichorean scene that may have occurred a hundred years ago where Chicago now stands. It may have been in the autumn time, when the harvest moon hung like a golden sickle in the sky, and the ripened maize borne down under the weight of its bounteous offerings, which, swathed in a silken net, hung ready for the harvester, that the dusky maidens and the stalwart young Indian braves gathered on the green sward overlooking the lake, where the light danced in rivalry on the rippling water, and there, under the overhanging trees which wove a carpet of shade and shadow for their feet, the dancers moved in and out, in the wild and fantastic measure. Such a scene as this, no doubt happened, but someway the mellow romantic light no longer falls upon the race in whom Fenimore Cooper saw such noble traits and qualities, but whom it is now the custom to divide and condemn. Their grace and pride, if they existed, have shrunk away before the incoming of another race, destined to supplant the field with the factory, and the uncouth and wayward dance with something bearing as marked a contrast to it as is shown in the improvement in material art.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

This change, however, has not been the work of a day, but of years, a progression systematic and regular. In the early days in Chicago the historian finds that the dance was cultivated with much assiduity, if not with all modern grace. The old settler, yet tells many stories of the jovial times of merry-making in their day, when the solitary fiddler sat like Nero upon a throne, and while the cabin was lit with the wood fire and the tallow-dips he played such good old tunes as the "Arkansas Traveller," "Lord Macdonald's Reel," and "Speed the Plow," to the energetic movements of the vigorous men and women of those days, who ceased not their inspiriting efforts until the sun looked in at the eastern windows and bade the revelry cease.

The steps from this on are as marked as those in a minuet. With the first hall came another fiddler, bringing legends of propriety, and form, which were slowly adopted. Then as the first hotel or tavern arose, a band entered upon the scene, and the privilege of clasping a young lady around the waist in the then new-fangled waltz was added to the joys of life, and finally we came to those grand balls and masquerades which are within the recollection of some of the younger generation and mark the beginning of

THE COSMOPOLITAN ERA.

When the Opera-House was built and dedicated to amusement, there were inaugurated a series of grand affairs such as the West had never before seen. Among these, Gilmore's famous Charity Ball takes precedence, by the right of the excitement it created at the time. For days previous great preparations were made. The main auditorium was chosen for the ball-room, the parquette being planked over to a level with the stage, the scenery was removed, and a spacious hall was thus given, commensurate with the other preparations for the fete. The supper was set in Music Hall. The tickets were $10 a couple, and as sweet charity was to have the proceeds, "those persons went who never went before, and those who often went, went just once more," and charity did or did not get the benefit of the liberal patronage. After this, there was a grand masquerade ball under the special leadership of Mr. Hans Balatka which took a charge of $10 for admission, and scandalized many prudish or conservative good folks. Following upon these were a series of art receptions, and we began to think that at last we were in the temple of art. These were well patronized and many were the nights devoted to chasing the hours with flying feet. Previous to this, however, we had the Board of Trade Banquet and Ball, a crush, a jam, an unappetizing exhibition. Wine flowed in rivers and headaches haunted business houses for days succeeding. We were growing then fast in pride. Were we not a great people?

Presently we had

A DANCE OF FLAME.

Mrs. Leary's cow cut the first pigeon-wing, and the band begun to play in earnest. The flames chasseezed forward and back, crossed over, changed partners, promenaded all around, and ended with such a jig as Heaven preserve us from ever seeing again.

That put a temporary stop to amusements, but they revived again as the city recovered from the shock it had received.

AFTER THE FIRE.

Nothing better exemplified the fact of the attractiveness of military uniforms, than the popularity of the ball given by the officers of Gen. Sheridan's staff last winter, where there was a resplendent halo around everything quite dazzling to the eyes of the non-military guests. All our best society went into spasms in the effort to secure invitations to, and making preparations for, that great event. It was considered one of the great affairs in society since the fire, and was an undoubted success in every particular except that the hall chosen, Standard Hall, was not large enough for such an extensive affair.

The only other ball of any great consequence last winter was the Charity Ball for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital. This was a grand calico ball, so called because ladies could wear calico dresses if they chose. It being really the most successful public entertainment since the fire, and as every one knew that everyone else would be there, the number of ladies who wanted the opportunity to appear *en grande toilette* was not large. The result was not only most gratifying as a social event, but was also very satisfactory financially.

The panic nipped in the bud the schemes for many a brilliant ball this winter, and, so to speak, laid society flat upon its aristocratic back. It is probable that otherwise Chicago would have had a winter hitherto unequaled for gayety and extravagant display. Nevertheless, in spite of the financial stringency, there have been three very successful balls,—the charity ball at Kingsbury Hall, the Germania Maenner-Chor ball at the same place, and the Homeopathic ball at Standard Hall, the two latter occurring the same evening last week.

THE PACIFIC HOTEL BALL.

Close on the heels of these came the grand ball of last evening, when that hotel was the scene of a social occasion which gathered up the varied hues of society and displayed them in a picture of festivity and enjoyment. The beauty and wealth, the culture and fashion, the education and refinement of the city, arrayed as Solomon, was there to bow in obedience to the mandate, and to lay on the altar of vanity fair Society's supreme offering.

WHY IT WAS GIVEN.

The grand ball last night was not given for charity's sake, nor to enable ladies to display sumptuous and elaborate toilets. It was due to a desire on the part of the guests of Messrs. Gage & Rice to acknowledge the courtesies they have received from these gentlemen. During the winter the proprietors have given weekly Saturday evening entertainments to those who were within their gates, entertainments which have been one of the features of the season and have doubled the pleasure of staying at the Pacific. The 6 o'clock dinner, delivered with music, has been succeeded by equally enjoyable dancing. The guests felt it incumbent on them to show their appreciation of the courtesy and kindness of their hosts, and they did it last night in the way described below.

THE SCENE.

The ball being a highly fashionable affair, guests did not begin to arrive until nearly 9 o'clock, nor did the last reach the hotel until long after 11.

THE CROWD.

By half-past 9, however, the reception-rooms, spacious as they are, were uncomfortably crowded. The long corridors, save one place, were thronged with ladies in fashionable attire. That was in the great ladies' promenade, at the head of the main stairway, where Hoffmann, with a detachment of the Light Guard Band, awaited the signal to open the ball with a burst of melody. So great was the pressure upon the reception-rooms that at 10 o'clock, an hour later than had been named for the commencement of the dancing, many were driven to promenade by those inconvenient but immutable laws which prohibit the crowding into one room of twice the number of persons it will hold. The misfortunes of the lovely Peris who stood at the door of this Paradise of millinery were a gain to the isolated beaux who leaned in patient anguish against the pillars, for the fair ones passed before them in an never-ending review, in dazzling contrast of color and design—we allude to the dresses, not to the owners. A rumor spread rapidly that

THE PROCESSION

to the dancing-room was to be formed, and a space near the main door of the reception-room was speedily cleared. Between the door-posts stood the figure of the Hon. N. B. Judd with a lady, and behind them were ranged in couples the occupants of the reception-room. Outside the farther door, waiting for admittance, was a larger number still, while the multitude of dressing-rooms continued to pour out their contributions to swell the expectant throng. Precisely at a quarter-past 10 o'clock Herr Hoffmann's wand gave

THE SIGNAL,

and to a grand march the procession started, moving westward down the long corridor. Following Mr. Judd and lady in order came George W. Gage and daughter, Judge Rogers and daughter, Gen. Chetlain and wife, John B. Drake and wife, Robert Meldrum and wife, A. H. Burley and ladies, and the rest of the guests. The head of the procession turned eastward again when the end of the corridor was reached, and the sight of the two files moving in opposite directions was brilliant beyond description. Coming again opposite the reception-room, the head of the column wheeled down and around the grand promenade, passing again in review and wending its way to

THE DANCING ROOM,

which is on other and less festive occasions the ladies ordinary. By the time Mr. Judd caught sight of the decorations in that charming room, the crowd in the reception-room two good blocks distant had not apparently diminished. It is true that some shrewd couples saw the advantage that position had given them, and, cutting across-lots as it were, joined in the procession near its head.

THE MANAGERS.

And here, before entering the dancing-room, it is proper to mention the gentlemen constituting the Board of Managers:

The Hon. N. B. Judd, Chairman; Chauncey T. Bowen, the Hon. B. F. Allen, John De Koven, S. M. Nickerson, W. H. Chappel, E. T. Watkins, E. J. Minot, Col. Samuel Stone, Judge J. G. Rogers, Judge C. B. Lawrence, E. S. Stickney, R. C. Meldrum, Col. F. A. Eastman, B. G. Caulfield, Dr. J. H. Rauch, G. L. Otis, P. C. Maynard, C. B. Blair, H. G. Loomis, H. H. Porter, Obadiah Jackson, George E. Stanton, J. H. McVicker, George M. Gray, Charles A. Gregory.

The Executive Committee consisted of the following:

Philip Wadsworth, Chairman; J. M. Durand, Treasurer; R. S. McCormick, Secretary; George C. Clarke, W. F. Keep, C. J. Blair, the Hon. N. B. Judd, Edmund Burke, J. B. Raymond, H. D. Spears, Gen. H. A. Barnum, George W. Young, R. W. Ralston, M. L. Scudder.

THE GUESTS.

Tickets were issued to the following gentlemen, nearly all of whom were accompanied by ladies:

George C. Walker, T. W. Hamill, G. M. Young, J. B. Young, G. M. Gray, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Philip Wadsworth, J. L. Peck, A. Williams, Nelson Williams, J. B. Young, Horace McVicker, R. Hatch, A. L. Adams, J. C. Haines, C. B. Sawyer, M. J. Palmer, Charles Tobey, C. J. Barnes, R. N. Isham, E. P. Whitehead, James Hayes, C. L. Raymond, J. Gollman, W. C. Wyman, H. H. Gardner, J. L. Coburn, Hibbard Porter, T. T. Torrence, J. T. Lester, W. M. Lyon, H. T. Whittemore, W. H. Arnett, G. H. Stokes, Col. F. A. Eastman, E. G. Mason, John Mattocks, W. F. Tucker, Henry Billings, C. A. Cook, C. E. Coburn, L. B. Boomer, James Steele, G. M. Lyon, R. N. Trimmingham, Orson Smith, G. L. Otis, Gen. Joseph Stockton, R. S. McCormick, B. R. Hawley, C. H. Lawrence, G. C. Campbell, O. B. Glover, W. H. Bullen, Frank Tobey, G. C. Clarke, E. Wyman, C. S. Tappan, C. A. Gregory, T. W. Crocker, Gen. A. Stager, W. G. Dewey, E. L. Brewster, Harry Rogers, G. S. Redfield, E. T. Watkins, J. N. Jewett, W. Wright, Thomas Murdoch, Col. D. N. Welch, Edward P. Hall, M. L. Scudder, B. F. Allen, Judge J. G. Rogers, W. H. Chappell, W. Scott Keith, Capt. A. R. Houston, H. G. Loomis, Dr. C. J. W. Eldridge, C. H. Thompson, R. C. Meldrum, E. F. Getchell, H. F. Getchell, L. G. Woodhouse, C. W. Woodhouse, F. Corbin, R. L. Wilson, J. E. Lockwood, John B. Drake, R. W. Ralston, E. R. Hord, C. L. Wilson, F. W. Wayne, Dr. D. S. Dean, R. B. Roberts, Percy J. Shuman, W. F. Keep, D. F. Cameron, Cyrus H. McCormick, Frederick A. Smith, F. Parmelee, F. F. Wetherson, J. H. McAvoy, E. J. Wheeler, A. J. Latham, P. M. Kent, C. D. Woodworth, O. Jackson, H. M. Wilmarth, J. W. Savin, W. H. Swett, the Hon. Mark Skinner, W. J. Tewksbury, E. F. Gale, R. Brown, Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, Henry L. Hill, Charles W. Angell, J. W. Pullman, J. A. Bishop, S. Stone, C. C. Cole, T. G. McLaurie, Washington Hesing, Thomas S. Phillips, W. B. Keene, Jr., Robert Hervey, F. W. Peck, Thomas Dent, F. M. Whitehouse, Andrew Brown, Samuel F. Atwater, Frank Chandler, C. W. Woodruff, E. C. Duncan, C. B. Blair, J. R. McKay, W. F. Blair, A. S. Peterson, Henry Greenebaum, R. Bruce, Edson Keith, John G. Sherman, J. L. Lombard, John De Koven, Calvin Cobb, E. S. Pike, T. S. Dobbins, John M. Clark, E. B. Sheldon, G. H. Wheeler, Walter F. Cobb, J. H. Norton, N. Earl, Howard Priestly, H. D. Spears, J. K. Fisher, J. S. Case, F. E. Morse, Marshall C. Blain, S. A. Baker, B. G. Caulfield, J. B. Lyon, C. L. Easton, Gen. Martin Beem, E. Warner, Legrand Burton, R. H. Mason, H. L. Pasco, Judge C. B. Lawrence, J. E. Burke, S. M. Nickerson, H. H. Porter, T. W. Wadsworth, S. T. Fox, Wickliffe Preston, W. P. Meserve, Henry M. Smith, T. Burnside, Alonzo Huntington, J. C. Andrew, John Brewer, T. B. Kent, J. A. Bowen, Fred Gould, G. L. Dunlap, J. H. Wheeler, Ira Holmes, N. B. Judd, E. L. Stickney, H. J. McFarland, N. B. Wells, D. B. McIntyre, Daniel Ashton, A. A. Carpenter, L. J. Gage, W. W. Kimball, H. E. Sawyer, E. M. Bines, Potter Palmer, and Samuel Turner.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Those who are familiar with the arrangements of the Grand Pacific Hotel will be prepared to learn that the number of guests who were distributed over the second floor of that building was very large. It was claimed by some of the officers of the ball that, at about 12 o'clock, there were 1,200 persons present. This may be an excessive estimate, but it is certain there were fully 1,000.

THE DANCE.

THE DECORATIONS

in the dancing-room were graceful and in excellent taste. Between the chandeliers, which hang near the corners of the room, were festoons of flowers, two between each pair, and from the point in the ceiling where the festoons met, hung baskets of delicate blossoms. Choice flowers were placed around the room, on the buffets and window-sills, and their combined odors were delicious. The handsome carpet of the ordinary had been carefully covered with what to the uninitiated eye of the reporter, looked like canvas. At any rate it was very firm in texture, very white and clean, and as smooth and slippery as the most Terpsichorean guest could desire.

THE SEATS.

If there was any defect in the arrangement it was in the paucity of seats, but, as the various rooms on the main floor of the enormous building were all thrown open, this deficiency was not marked, if felt at all. Of course the same inconvenient law which sent guests promenading before the ball opened, operated in the ball-room, so much so that after the first dance, Mr. Hand announced to the dancers that

AN OPPOSITION BALL

would be started in the main promenade, which was done to the relief of all present. The order of dancing was as follows:

THE PROGRAMME.

Promenade.................Operetta
1. Les Lanciers.................Liederkranz
2. Galop.................Touristen
3. Quadrille.................Fleurs des Antilles
4. Waltz.................Feste Geister
5. Les Lanciers.................Fourteenth Weingarten
6. Galop.................Berlin Circus
7. Quadrille.................Season
8. Waltz.................Grillenbanner
9. Les Lanciers.................Manhattan
10. Quadrille.................Mod
11. Galop.................Postillion D'Amour
12. Les Lanciers.................Second Hoffmann
13. Waltz.................Promotionen
14. Quadrille.................Melodie
15. Galop.................Sleigh Bell
16. Waltz.................Dividenden
17. Quadrille.................Souvenir
18. Galop.................Here and There
19. Les Lanciers.................Fourth Weingarten
20. Waltz.................Covent Garden

THE SCENIC EFFECT.

In essential things dances are all alike in a crowded ball-room, where beauty, fashion, millinery, and modisterie are represented at their best. To a spectator perched up near the ceiling the scene must have been bewildering; the perpetual change and interchange of varying colors which followed the time of music like a garden of flowers swept by a breeze, the kaleidoscopic combinations, the clustering of varied tints into groups, and the separation of the individual shades again, must have been, to anybody so blessed in position as the mythical person suggested, the very poetry of motion which people talk about, the very picture of sensuous pleasure. Music, color, graceful motion, and the sense of pervading enjoyment must have made the scene one of rare beauty. Unfortunately the room was so crowded that all this had to be imagined

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nment of the Light Guard
ted the signal to open the ball with a
melody. So great was the pressure
eception-rooms that at 10 o'clock, an
than had been named for the com-
t of the dancing, many were driven to
by those inconvenient but immuta-
hich prohibit the crowding into one
twice the number of persons it
The misfortunes of the lovely Peris
d at the door of this Paradise
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E. S. Stickney, R. C. Meldrum, Col. F. A.
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C. B. Sawyer, M. J. Palmer, Charles Tobey,
Barnes, R. N. Isham, E. P. White-
ames Hayes, C. L. Raymond, J. Gollman,
yman, H. H. Gardner, J. L. Coburn, Hibbard
T. Torrence, J. T. Lester, W. M. Lyon, H.
emore, W. H. Arnett, G. H. Stokes, Col. F.
man, E. G. Mason, John Mattocks, W. F.
Henry Billings, C. A. Cook, C. E.
L. B. Boomer, James Steele, G. M.
R. N. Trimmingham, Orson Smith, C.
Gen. Joseph Stockton, R. S. McCormick,
wley, C. H. Lawrence, G. C. Campbell, O. R.
W. H. Bullen, Frank Tobey, G. C. Clarke, E.
C. S. Tappan, C. A. Gregory, T. W. Crocker,
Stager, W. G. Dewey, E. L. Brewster, Harry
G. S. Redfield, E. T. Watkins, J. N. Jewett,
ght, Thomas Murdoch, Col. D. N. Welch,
P. Hall, M. L. Scudder, B. F. Allen, Judge J.
rs, W. H. Chappell, W. Scott Keith, Capt. A.
on, H. G. Loomis, Dr. C. J. W. Eldridge, C.
mpson, R. C. Meldrum, E. F. Getchell, H. F.
L. G. Woodhouse, C. W. Woodhouse, F.
R. L. Wilson, J. R. Lockwood, John B.
R. W. Ralston, E. R. Hord, C. L. Wilson,
Wayne, Dr. D. S. Dean, B. B. Roberts, Percy J.
W. F. Keep, D. F. Cameron, Cyrus H. Mc-
Frederick A. Smith, F. Parmelee, F. F. Weth-
H. McAvoy, R. J. Wheeler, A. J. Latham,
Kent, C. D. Woodworth, C. Jackson, H. M.
h, J. W. Savin, W. H. Swett, the Hon. Mark
W. J. Tewkesbury, E. F. Gale, R. Brown,
omas O. Osborne, Henry L. Hill, Charles W.
J. W. Pullman, J. A. Bishop, S. Stone, C. C.
G. McLaurin, Washington Hesing, Thomas S.
W. B. Keene, Jr., Robert Hervey, F. W. Peck,
Dent, F. M. Whitehouse, Andrew Brown,
F. Atwater, Frank Chandler, C. W. Woodruff, E.
an, C. B. Blair, J. R. McKay, W. F. Blair, A. S.
Henry Greenebaum, R. Bruce, Edson Keith,
Sherman, J. L. Lombard, John De Koven,
Cobb, E. S. Pike, T. S. Dobbins, John M. Clark,
Sheldon, G. H. Wheeler, Walter F. Cobb,
Norton, N. Earl, Howard Priestly, H.
rs, J. K. Fisher, J. S. Case, F.
rre, Marshall C. Blain, S. A. Ricker,
uiliuld, J. B. Lyon, C. L. Easton, Gen. Martin
S. Warner, Legrand Burton, R. H. Mason, H.
Judge C. B. Lawrence, J. E. Burke, S. N.
on, H. H. Porter, T. W. Wadsworth, S. T. Fe,
Preston, W. P. Meserve, Henry M.
T. Burnside, Alonzo Huntington, J.
adrew, John Brewer, T. B. Kent,
wen, Fred Gould, G. L. Dunlap, J. H. Wheel-
olmes, N. B. Judd, E. L. Stickney, H. J. Mc-
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askets of delicate blossoms. Choice
were placed around the room, on the
and window-sills, and their combined
re delicious. The handsome carpet of
y had been carefully covered with
uninitiated eye of the reporter, looked
At any rate it was very firm in tex-
hite and clean, and as smooth and
he most Terpsichorean guest could
THE SEATS.
e was any defect in the arrangement it
e paucity of seats, but, as the various
n the main floor of the enormous build-
all thrown open, this deficiency was not
if felt at all. Of course the same
t law which sent guests promenading
ball opened, operated in the ball-
ch so that after the first dance, Mr.
ounced to the dancers that
AN OPPOSITION BALL
started in the main promenade, which
to the relief of all present. The order
g was as follows:
THE PROGRAMME.
nade.......Operatti
ers.......Liederkranz
.......Touristen
.......Fleurs des Animes
.......Feste Geister
ers.......Fourteenth Weingarten
.......Berlin Circus
.......Seasons
s.......Grillenbanne
.......Manhattan
anciers.......Mod
.......Postillion D'Amour
.......Second Hoffmann
ciers.......Promotionen
.......Melodie
.......Sleigh Bells
.......Dividenden
.......Souvenir
.......Here and There
ciers.......Fourth Weingarten
.......Covent Garden
THE SCENIC EFFECT.
ntial things dances are all alike in a
ball-room, where beauty, fashion, mil-
d modisterie are represented at their
spectator perched up near the ceil-
e must have been bewildering; the
hange and interchange of varying
ich followed the time of music
garden of flowers swept
e, the kaleidoscopic combinations, the
of varied tints into groups, and the
of the individual shades again, must
to anybody so blessed in position as
cal person suggested, the very poetry
n which people talk about, the very
of sensuous pleasure. Music, color,
otion, and the sense of pervading en-
must have made the scene one of
uty. Unfortunately the room was so
that all this had to be imagined

than witnessed. The eye of the spectator could no more penetrate the throng of moving forms than a wall, and an idea of what was happening in the middle of the room could only be formed from the small area under one's immediate eye.

TOILETTES.

Conspicuous among the most elegant of the toilettes present we noticed a dress composed of two shades of lavender, or rather a pale, delicate shade that our grandmother's admired and danced stately minuets in, and the deeper shade approaching a mauve, which has been more generally worn by the belles of later years. The dress itself was the new modification of the Gabrielle, known as a Gabrielle with puffed train. The front was made in entire gored breadths, while it was cut off in the back, fastened behind, and the waist cut in long, soft points. The dress itself was of the pale shade and trimmed with the darker hue. Passing entirely around the bottom of the dress, which was the fashionable demi-train, was first a box-plaited ruffle of the dark silk about six inches wide, the plaits about two inches broad and a finger apart. Above this was a very close side-plaited trimming of the dress material, a trifle wider than the one which ornamented the bottom. Above this again was a wide, slightly shirred flounce of the dress silk, about a quarter of a yard in depth, trimmed with a two-inch binding of the darker silk on the bottom, and finished at the top with double pipings of the same. The Worth pouffes in the back were of the two shades of silk, beneath which was looped a sash of the trimming silk. This had the edges raveled, while the ends were fringed out to the depth of a quarter of a yard and tied into a knotted heading, the soft flossy fringe thus made finishing it. This charming sash, the prettiest idea of modern fashion, was fastened at the side with a large mother-of-pearl buckle. The side-breadths had two revers of silk shaped like a scalene triangle, and edged with a narrow side-plaiting and pipings of the dark silk. One side was ornamented with a bouquet of tea roses just beneath the sash knot and buckle. The front was trimmed with a broad spiral or jabot of fine black Chantilly, extending from the top of the corsage to the trimming on the front of the dress. The corsage, which was a half high square-neck, both back and front, was edged with a ruff of lace. The long pointed back was fastened with embroidered buttons. The sleeves, fitting the arm to the elbow were edged with a ruffle of the silk, bound and corded with the darker shade. Over this fell a ruffle of the Chantilly, while beneath a wide flounce of Valenciennes completed the trimming, with the exception of straps formed of narrow folds of the darker silk, which extended from the outer seam on to the upper part of the sleeve, and were finished in mitred points.

AN ELEGANT DRESS

worn by a matron was a superb black faille, trimmed with that unique shade, neither pink nor salmon, but the lovely tint which glows in the heart of a sea-shell. The skirt of this robe, cut demi-train, was trimmed on the bottom with a very wide flounce of the black silk, lined with the rosy shell color. At intervals of a quarter of a yard this was folded in very deep triple box-plaits fastened about an eighth of a yard from the top. They were then turned over and downward so as to show the pink lining, and produce the effect of double spirals on each plait. The intervening spaces were ornamented with artistic bows and ends of the two colors of silk, fringed at the edges. The back had the fashionable pouffes, the sash being fastened beneath one of these and gracefully dropped at the side. The front had an overskirt cut in two deep points, trimmed with a milliner's fold of the shell silk and Chantilly lace about three inches in width. The corsage was pointed in front, and had a plaited basque-back, lined with the light silk, and turned back in a similar manner to the skirt-trimming. Two points fell over it toward the side, and were corded with shell-colored silk. A bow of the two shades of silk finished it at the waist-line. The neck was finished with a broad revers collar, above which was a very deeply plaited Medici ruff of the black silk, lined with the lighter one. The folds thus formed being nearly a finger deep at the back of the neck. Inside this was a second ruff of plaited tulle. The sleeves, coat-shaped to the elbow, and finished with Marie Antoinette ruffles, were lined with the shell color, edged with Chantilly lace, and finished with bows of the two shades of silk. A more elegant costume for a matron could scarcely be imagined.

A BLACK TULLE DRESS,

which has been so favorably received and fashionably worn this winter, had the demi-train finished with a succession of puffs and ruffles. The low corsage which fastens in the back was cut in long points both back and front. The front was decorated with spiral trimmings, and the whole was made picturesque by the graceful draping of the light material with vari-colored convolvuli and pink ribbons. These beautiful flowers of every hue lent the necessary brightness to this costume, a miracle in itself of airy loveliness. A wide pink sash looped the puffs and was knotted artistically at the side.

MISS DURAND,

of the Pacific Hotel, wore an exquisite dress of white silk and the finest tarletan. The tablier, which now includes both the front breadths and first side gores, was trimmed on the bottom, first, with a side plaiting, 6 inches in width, of the tarletan, the robe being of silk. This was headed with a full quilling or ruching of the silk, the edges of which were pinked. Three full ruffles of tarletan were placed above this, and then a wide side plaiting with puffs above it finished the front. Broad quillings of tarletan passed down the second seam, and outlined the tablier. The train was trimmed on the bottom with a very wide triple box-plaited flounce of tarletan, above which was a flounce of white silk pinked out in large scallops, and finished at the top with a full quilling. Puffs of tarletan nearly to the waist gave a very airy, delicate appearance to this dainty robe. The overdress of tarletan which opened to the waist on the right side displayed to perfection the full trimmings of the robe proper. This overskirt was finished with a flounce of the silk and a full ruched heading. It was caught high on the left side, producing an effect of a diagonal front. Across this, through the ruching, ran an exquisite garland of pink rose-buds, dainty forget-me-nots, and delicate foliage of the darkest green and brown. The effect on the white was charming. The same garlands looped the overskirt, and were artistically disposed across the back. The low corsage of white silk was laced in the back, with pointed bodice and postilion basque. The neck was finished with a ruching of silk, and dainty sprays of flowers were interspersed, while a full wreath passed from the left shoulder and formed a trimming for the front of the dress. The short sleeves were full puffs, while the hair was ornamented with pink geranium, blush roses, and a small ostrich tip, the whole completing a most exquisite toilette.

MISS C. F. PORTER

was charmingly attired in an exquisite white silk, the tablier of which was trimmed with five ruffles in triple box plaits, the whole completed with a wide ruching. On the right-side breadth were four very full silk ruches placed on the dress vertically, each being separated by long wreaths of exquisitely fine, dark foliage, contrasting beautifully with the spotless silk. The train had a triple-plaited flounce of fine tarletan a quarter of a yard wide, while gathered flounces of tarletan covered it to the waist. The overskirt of tarletan was looped high on one side, and fell in a point on the other. The back caught up en pouffe with a garland of the dark foliage fell square on the left side. The whole was finished by a full silk ruche headed with wreaths of the dark foliage. Brown geranium blossoms were fastened in the side sprays. The pouch or pocket, no dress being now considered complete without one, was ornamented with another large blossom and leaves. The high corsage was cut with an extremely narrow Pompadour or square front only two inches broad. This was finished with plaitings and puffings of tulle. A band passed across the front of the hair while an aigrette and fine pink buds, finished it at the back.

MISS BELLE PORTER

wore an exquisite peach blossom silk. The tablier was trimmed on the bottom with a triple box-plaited flounce of tarletan, nine inches wide. A shirred silk flounce, the lower edge pricked, was above this, the whole finished with a heading of box-plaited tarletan, with a box-plaited heading. The overskirt fell in a deep point on the left side, and the front was of silk, with a triple box-plaited trimming about five inches deep. Above this was a silk flounce, shirred and headed with a box-plaiting of tulle, while small bunches of dark leaves were placed at intervals of two or three inches throughout the heading. A pouche completed the side. The train was first ornamented with a side plaiting, then a shirred ruffle of the silk, then a puff of tarletan, with a wide plaited heading, with puffs above that nearly to the waist. The back of the overskirt was of tarletan, finished with a 4-inch wide side plaiting of tarletan, above which was a bias band of the silk an eighth of a yard wide. This was cut pointed, but looped at one side to make it fall in a point toward the right. The whole was ornamented with the sprays of rich dark foliage—arranged in garlands on one side and in drooping sprays on the other. The basque was a postillion, the sleeves short puffs, while the tuckings at the neck were ornamented with little bunches of the foliage, with full sprays in front. A wreath passed also from one shoulder over the short puffed sleeve into the armhole.

MISS LU STAGER

wore a white silk, the entire tablier being covered with shirred puffs. The train had two bias ruffles, each shirred three times on a cord, and finished at the edge with a French fold. The corsage of white silk had a very narrow square neck. The over-dress was a plain polonaise of gaze de Chambery cut very long, and finished with a quilling of the material and a heavy white silk fringe, the whole caught back with flowers. Sleeves to the elbow were finished with tulle and fringe.

MRS. ALBERT CRANE

wore a mauve satin dress, cut Gabrielle, with a pouffe in the back of the train. The neck was finished with exquisite ruffles turning upward, of wide Chantilly on the outside, then ruchings of crepe lisse, a standing ruff of finest Point d'Alencon, and inside of that a fraise of tulle. The sleeves were half drapery, cut in points, and trimmed with the Chantilly and point laces to match the neck, while above all was a trimming of folded points and a standing ruffle. A fine Chantilly overskirt, not the usual point, but a lace tunic, intended only for that purpose, was draped with flowers of coral hue. The ornaments were corals.

MRS. B. F. ALLEN

wore a long-trained dress of black velvet, the back drawn up in a pouffe. This was draped with a wide double faille sash, fastened at the side with a jet buckle. The postillion basque had the pointed back edged with wide Chantilly. Over this were wide basques, opening to the waist, finished also with the Chantilly, which passed around the bottom and up the front, encircling the neck. This was placed over box-plaited tulle, while the whole was headed with fine jet passementerie. The neck was finished with a fraise of plaited tulle and mauve crape lisse. The neck was cut square. The sleeve was finished like the body, the lace passing around it and over the upper side in a curve, where it was finished with a bow.

Another Mrs. Allen wore a beautiful coral silk, trimmed around the square neck with wide-point applique. The fraise was finished with a coral ribbon in the edge. The sleeves had ruffles of point applique, and were ornamented with bows. Revers on the side were also completed with large bows. An exquisite Chantilly was draped from one shoulder and caught up on the skirt with a garniture of roses.

MISS ALLEN

wore a lovely dress of striped silk, peach-blossom and white, each of the inch-wide stripes edged with a tiny line of blue. The tablier was of blue silk in diagonal puffs, half-way up the front. Over this was a double overskirt of the striped silk, caught high on one side, falling diagonally across the tablier. This was edged with a fringe of the peach-blossom and white, with drop buttons of the blue about an inch apart. A trimming of most delicate blue feathers headed this and passed down around the train. The basque was of the striped silk, with elbow-sleeves of blue. A broad trimming of point applique, which formed a collar and vest, finished the front, while the sleeves were also trimmed with point applique ruffles. The whole was finished with the dainty feather-trimming, while a few forget-me-nots in the ruching at the neck completed this exquisite toilette.

MRS. E. B. SACKETT

wore a lavender silk. The tablier was of white satin laid in deep plaits which turned upward; while the bottom was finished with a five-inch side-plaiting. The train was simply corded, but had large puffs in the back.

On one side of the tablier a trimming of folded points, forming shells, was placed in a semi-circular form. On the other side a line of the same trimming ran vertically from the waist to the hem, while a latticing of milliner's folds a little distance from it finished it. A pocket, formed of the milliner's folds, and edged with plaited tulle, hung at one side. The corsage was cut in a large, open fan at the back, so disposed as to show the white satin lining. This was trimmed with the finest Point d'Alencon. A low, square vest of the satin completed this very distinguished costume.

AN APRICOT SILK,

the tablier finished with a wide flounce at the bottom, with scalloped bands headed by folds placed above it in deep points, and following this line in alternation to the waist-high corsage and elbow sleeves; the train caught up in a pouffe with sashes, and finished with a wide gathered flounce, headed by a unique shell-shaped trimming and two standing bands of scallops; a scalloped gauze flounce above this bound with the silk, then scalloped silk flounces, the whole finished under the pouffe. Tea roses in the hair.

A black gauze dress over a black faille, had trimmings of ciel-blue and Chantilly lace, a watteau bow in the back, and the sides draped with sprays of dark-blue flowers, foliage, and grapes.

MISS MAGDOUGAL,

in a blue silk slip, with trained over-dress of Paris muslin and Valenciennes in elaborate puffs, insertion, and flouncings. Hair in puffs with damask roses and blue leaves. Roses and convolvuli at the neck.

A BLUE SILK SLIP

with a wide embroidered flounce of India muslin. Over-dress embroidered to match and looped with a wide blue sash and roses. High postillion basque with fraise.

ROSE-COLORED SILK

court train over white faille robe, covered with tulle-revers, faced with white, and trimmed with side plaitings to match the trimming on the train; vest and basque of pink silk; sleeves of white faille, with trimmings of pink; sash of pink, draped at the side with bouquets of roses.

ONE LADY

wore a dress of mauve silk, over which was a full robe of finest black Chantilly lace,—very plain, but very distinguished.

A PINK SILK,

with Paris muslin overdress. The underskirt trimmed with vertical puffs and Valenciennes insertion, finished with a side-plaiting of organdy. The overskirt, looped high on the side, was similarly trimmed, as was the basque. A broad sash of pink passed around the skirt below the waist, and was fastened behind.

A MAUVE SILK

had the tablier finished with three bands across the front, slightly pointed and edged with milliner's folds of white, while the bottom of each was trimmed with ruffles of point applique. The train puffed and looped with sashes. Waist trimmed with bands, and lace trimming to match the skirt.

MRS. HENRY GREENEBAUM

wore a dress of rick black faille over blue, the front embroidered in bands of exquisite flowers and finished with rich lace; a broad blue sash draped at the side most artistically completed this costume.

A DEEP GROSAILLE SILK,

trimmed with a delicate faon. The tablier was of alternate folds of the grosaille and faon about two inches wide. Revers of the faon, and deep-pointed corsage of the latter shade, with sleeves of the grosaille. A Medici ruff of faon, lined with grosaille, and sashes in the same combination. Tain perfectly plain, the beauty of the dress consisting in its simplicity, and the unique combination of colors.

A CHAMBERY GAUZE

in ecru stripes was worn by a young lady. A bias flounce finished the bottom, while broad black velvet bands embroidered in colors passed across the front and finished the overskirt. These were edged with lace, the same trimming finishing the low, square-cut corsage.

AN APRICOT SILK

had the train cut in deep scallops and bound with velvet. The tablier was of jetted lace, the vertical puffs separated by broad bands of velvet. A drapery of the lace fell from the shoulder, formed an overdress, and was finished with wide Spanish lace.

A LEMON-COLORED SILK

had a wide box-plaiting around the train, passing up to the waist, where it was narrowed to a proper width. Tulle puffs were above these. The whole was charmingly ornamented with vines of autumn leaves.

A WHITE GAZE DE CHAMBERY,

the train trimmed with four or five-inch flounces, the overdress of striped gaze de Chambery, while the tablier was composed of narrower flounces, the whole ornamented with sprays of coral velvet leaves and a coral colored feather fan, which was particularly noticeable.

A dove-colored striped gaze de Chambery was enlivened with scarlet trimmings.

MISS COWLES, OF CLEVELAND,

wore a green silk dress, beautifully trimmed with white gaze de Chambery, looped with bouquets of roses.

MRS. WASHINGTON HESING

in a beautiful buff silk, and her friend Mrs. Barrow in mauve silk covered with tulle, were also distinguished for the artistic beauty of their robes.

A white satin dress, with blue and white brocade over-dress, finished with deep fringe, the waist covered with a tulle fichu that fastened in the back, was very stylish.

OTHER DRESSES.

Mrs. Doane was dressed in white silk and black velvet, trimmed with Chantilly a half a yard deep.

Mrs. Fassett wore white silk and black lace.

A black velvet-dress with plaitings of mauve satin, point lace, and wreath, of mauve flowers; the coiffure of mauve flowers was very elegant.

A coral silk with wide flounces of point lace was remarkable for its richness and beauty.

MRS. R. C. MELDRUM

wore a black and pearl colored dress, cut demi-train, with the back en pouffe. Sashes lined with pearl color, looped this, and were fringed out so as to show both colors. These were edged with heavy milliner's folds of both colors. It passed from under the pouffe, was caught to the waist, and fell from there with charming effect. On one side of the tablier was broad vertical box-plaiting of pearl-colored silk, with three narrower ones covering the first side gore. The wide plait was ornamented with very large buttons embroidered, giving the skirt the appearance of being fastened down that seam. The tablier was plaited in deep folds turning up and so arranged as to form a slight diagonal. The other side was finished with a black silk revers edged with a box-plaiting lined with pearl and finished with a fold. Wide bows were on this side. At the back was a 10-inch gathered ruffle, shirred and faced, headed by a box-plaiting of black lined with pearl color, which was folded over and buttoned down. The postillion was rounded in front, and was of a peculiar fan shape in the back, displaying the lining. A double collar in unique style, and sleeves to match. Bows, also of two colors, with buttons in various size, completed the trimming.

THE SUPPER.

Dancing was maintained almost uninterruptedly until 12 o'clock, when a procession was formed once more, the supper-room being the object of attack.

THE DINING-ROOM.

It is the boast of this enlightened city that the dining-room of the Grand Pacific is the finest thing of the kind in the city. Unfortunately for the world in general, it was not able to see how this claim was established last night. It was, in a word, a wonder of brightness, good taste, and spaciousness. The 56 tables were arranged in rows, each to seat 8 persons. The 110 waiters had, at a touch of the bell, arranged themselves in a sable row along the walls, waiting immovably the signal to commence their duties.

THE TABLE

was decorated with flowers in rich branching stands, and with fancy dishes which were not dummy dishes, but good solid eatables. On one table a group of pigeons stood looking at one another in silent astonishment. Touch them, and the plumage fell aside, revealing that delicate triumph of modern triumph, boned-pigeon. Every table had some surprise upon it.

The whole room looked like one of those pictures in the "Arabian Nights," where a host of unnecessary Kings and Princesses sit down to a magic repast, and the line of dark figures on each side of the vast room favored the illusion. Then came

THE GREATEST SURPRISE.

When Mr. Daniel Lawlor touched his bell, the line of sable waiters suddenly marched in grim silence toward the door, and vanished, as if by enchantment. While the guests were wondering what had become of them, they all re-appeared, as if they had been pushed out by machinery. Their gait this time was rapid, and showed they meant something. So they evidently did. They brought in the first course, and the guests set to. The different courses came and went in the same way, at the touch of the bell. Following is

THE MENU.

Oysters on Shell.
Hot Dishes.
OYSTERS.
Stewed. Fried in crumbs.
Fried in butter. Escaloped, plain.
Escaloped in shell.
ORNAMENTAL DISHES.
Galantine of Turkey, en Bellevue.
Pattie of Liver with Jelly.
Mayonnaise of Chicken.
Pate de fois gras en Tarenne.
Cogan Farce au Truffe.
Lobster, Salad, garnished.
Domestic Pigeon en plume.
COLD DISHES.
Roast Turkey. Boiled Chicken. Roast Chicken.
Roast Ham. Boiled Turkey. Boiled Tongue.
Wild Turkey. Prairie Chicken. Quail.
Partridges. Saddle of Antelope.
Charlotte Russe. Fancy Cake.
Meringues a la creme. Candied Fruit.
Assorted Cake. Confectionery.
Macaroons.
Apples. Oranges.
Figs. Walnuts. Almonds.
Raisins. Grapes. Pecs.
Strawberry Ice-Cream.
Vanilla Ice-Cream.
Lemon Ice-Cream.
Orange Water-Ice.
Roman Punch.
Coffee.

TILL DAWN.

Dancing was resumed after supper, and the cold, gray light of morning must have found several carriages rattling merrily toward their stables, having but just discharged their occupants.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Reduction of Freights by the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

The War with the Union Pacific Still Going On.

FREIGHT MATTERS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The latest phase in the railroad war between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Roads is the cutting of freight rates from the East to the West on the former line. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will hereafter carry freights from New York to Chicago at the following rates:

First class, 65c; second class, 65c; third class, 60c; fourth class, 50c; special, 40c. The freight business on this road has largely increased during the last two months, and, if the rumor that the rates from this city to the East have also been cut proves true, there is no doubt that their freight-business will, in a short time, compare favorably with that of any other road in the country.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The fight between the roads in this city and the Union Pacific Railroad grows hotter every day, both sides holding their ground stubbornly, and neither being willing to give an inch. As the matter stands at present it is hard to tell which side will come out victorious. No arrangement has yet been perfected by the Freight-Agent of the Union Pacific with those of Southern roads, and it does not seem probable that any will be, the St. Louis roads having taken the same position as the Chicago ones and also demanding pro rata rates. In the meanwhile the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads are perfecting arrangements to take their California freight to New York and ship it via the Pacific Mail Steamship Company which, they claim will be cheaper than shipping it via the Union Pacific. It is generally claimed that Mr. Vining, the General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, is making this fight against the wishes of his superior officers and for the purpose of personal notoriety and aggrandizement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHICAGO & SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The Rensselaer (Ind.) *Union* publishes a letter from Dr. Haymond, President of the above mentioned road, in regard to what progress is making in the State of Indiana. It is as follows:

MONTICELLO, Ind., Jan. 30, 1874.

Col. J. Healey:

DEAR SIR: In pursuance to recent instructions from the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, I am now calling upon all the counties in the State along the line of the proposed road, to have their subsidies in aid of the enterprise raised against the 1st of April. The Company designs to commence work on this branch of the road early in the spring, if the quotas of the several counties are raised. The C. & S. A. R. R. are ready to comply with the contract as soon as the people have done their duty. The question is now referred to the people, and prompt action on their part will immediately secure the building of the road. I have been urgently requested to hurry up the work of raising the quotas, and now call upon your county for its aid. Prompt action of the people interested along the line will solve all doubts concerning the building of the road. . . . If your people want this road, they must move soon in the matter. "Very respectfully yours, W. S. HAYMOND.

BOSTON.

A Final Blow to the Hopes of the Aspiring Committee Women.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—The School Board this evening, after a long debate, refused to reconsider their previous action relative to the admission of ladies to membership. The vote stood 35 in favor to 67 against. The public indignation meetings held since the former vote have aroused a more decided opposition to the ladies, the former vote being 41 to 38. This will probably end the matter for the present.

SPRINGFIELD.

An Uproarious Time in the House Over the Railroad Bill.

Schedules Hereafter Prepared to Be Prima Facie Evidence.

The Proposition to Abolish the Railroad Commission Voted Down.

The Bill Finally Ordered to a Third Reading.

Conference of Railroad Officers on the Subject of State Taxation.

"Irregularities" in Connection with the State Printing.

Reduction of Passenger Rates by the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road.

TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Railroad bill being up in the House, Mr. Hart moved to amend by inserting the words "or which may hereafter be" between the words heretofore and prepared, so that changes in the present schedules may be legal. It was adopted.

Mr. Henry offered an amendment that "said schedules shall in no way affect the charges for the transportation of freight or passengers in transit across the State, or into or out of the State." He made a speech in favor of his amendment, arguing that the Legislature should not do anything to interfere with through rates which would discriminate against the people and interests of the State. Mr. Hildrup believed the amendment foreign to the bill under consideration, which was cumulative of the eighth section of the existing law, while the amendment was an amendment to the third section of the law. He had a bill presented by the gentleman from Jo Daviess (Jones) amending the third section in the way desired by the gentleman from Bond (Henry), and the Railroad Committee was in favor of passing it. Mr. Shaw believed the Railroad Commissioners erred in their decision that the law applied to inter-State or through rates. It would be ruinous to the Northwest if every State could regulate or in any way trammel commerce among the States. He did not believe there was any use in enacting the schedules if they allowed the Railroad Board to change them at will. They should either make the schedules absolute, or let them take their chances without any attempt at enacting them.

Mr. Bountree spoke in behalf of Chicago, contending that the law, as construed by the Commissioners, interfered with the trade and prosperity of Chicago. He offered the following

AS A SUBSTITUTE

for the amendment:

Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any freight or passengers being transported across the State or from any point without this State to any point within this State, or from any point within this State to any point without this State.

Mr. Herrington, to test the sense of the House, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which motion failed to carry.

Here ensued a series of filibustering motions, such as propositions to read the schedules, to adjourn, and to refer the bill to the Committee on Drainage, the House during an hour or more being in a state of confusion.

A vote was finally taken on the ordering of the bill to a third reading, which was done—63 to 58. Peace reigned for five minutes.

ANOTHER BILL,

embodying the schedules reported from the Committee on Civil-Service, with a recommendation that it do not pass, was taken up as a special order, when disorder resumed its way and continued until the roll was called on concurring with the Committee. The House concurred,—71 to 31.

The next question was upon concurring in the report of the Civil-Service Committee, which was adverse to

ABOLISHING THE RAILROAD BOARD.

Mr. Henry favored the abolition. Mr. Cassedy stated that he had been asked by farmers at home how much the railroads had paid the fellows in the Legislature for playing fast and loose. He didn't know as they had forgotten him.

Mr. Johnson believed it would be a calamity to abolish the Board, and so the House thought, by 92 to 19. The House adjourned, and closed a dark day in its history.

WAREHOUSES.

The article on warehouses in Sunday's TRIBUNE has set members thinking. A joint resolution will be introduced, and probably adopted, directing the Railroad Commissioners to compel roads to erect scales at all their stations. The House Warehouse Committee members talk of drawing up a bill, placing the Registrar and his department under the control of the Chief Inspector, who is to be responsible; of preparing a bill regulating the transfer of grain from railroads to warehouses, making the former responsible until receipts are issued by the latter to the consignee.

Mr. Voris had prepared

A PROTEST,

to present as a minority report from the Railroad Committee of the Senate, against the adoption of Donahue's bill to enact the schedules. He claims to-night that he has a clear majority of the Committee opposed to the bill. His protest, like himself, is very long and prosy.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Mr. Carpenter will offer an amendment to the Railroad law to-morrow, consisting of a new reading of the third section. It will provide that higher rates than prescribed by the schedules shall not be charged, but roads may charge as much less as they please. This will permit competition within the limit of the schedules.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

Road has decided to reduce its passenger rates from 4 to 3 cents a mile on all its branches.

RAILROADS.

THE RAILROADS AND THE TAXES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—Several prominent railroad lawyers arrived this morning for consultation. Among them are Judge Beckwith, of the St. Louis & Alton Road; Mr. Buxton, of the Ohio & Mississippi; Bayliss Hanna and Col. Dick Thompson, of Indiana, representing the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Vandalia Roads respectively. One of them said they had long ago given up attempting to shape legislation, that they could not do it without using what the Grangers called "corrupting influences," and that the pressure of a lobby would be like shaking a red flag in the face of a wild bull. They are here to consult as to the means they shall adopt to resist the payment of taxes which will put some of the roads into bankruptcy. The Illinois Southeastern would have held out awhile longer but for the taxes, though it would probably have gone under eventually. The Ohio & Mississippi are assessed at the rate of 7 per cent on the gross earnings. So Mr. Buxton says, and Col. Thompson is of opinion that, "if the courts compel payment at the equalized rates, six-tenths of the roads in the State will cease running cars. Many of them cannot borrow money to pay the interest on their bonds. They express themselves ready to pay taxes on a natural increase in values, but a jump of three times the amount of last year's assessment is more than they can stand."

EX-GOV. COX, OF OHIO,

President of the Toledo, Wabash & Western, arrived this forenoon, and with his attorney, Mr. Green, attended the conference. The Illinois & Southeastern was represented by Mr. Knapp. Col. Thompson and Mr. Greene had prepared arguments in their cases, which were read and commented upon. It was decided to furnish each of the gentlemen present with copies, that they might make suggestions and strengthen the arguments, if possible. This will be done this week. It is expected that the cases will be decided in April, when the Supreme Court Judges have decided to meet. The roads are perfectly free to resort to the United States tribunal if they see fit, co-operation being confined to testing the cases before the Supreme Court. The total assessments on railroads in the State, as equalized by the State Board, was $133,805,823. The total value of railroad property in the State, as sworn to by the officers in their returns to the Railroad Commissioners, was $278,386,784.82.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Railroad bills being the special order, the bill prepared by the Railroad Committee to enact the schedules was read, as follows:

A BILL for an act to make the schedules prepared and published by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission prima facie evidence in the several courts of this State.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That all schedules of rates for the transportation of freights and passengers and cars upon the different railroads in this State, heretofore prepared by and published by authority of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, as required by law, shall be deemed and taken in all the Courts of this State as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of freights and passengers and cars on said railroads, for which said schedules are prepared. And any such schedule purporting to be prepared and published as aforesaid, shall be received in evidence in all the Courts of this State as the schedules of rates for the transportation of freights and passengers and cars on the railroad or railroads therein named, prepared by and published by authority of said Railroad and Warehouse Commission, without further proof than the production of said schedules, together with a written or printed certificate of said Commission thereto attached, that said schedule was prepared and published by authority of said Commission as required by law: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be held to repeal, or in any manner affect, any of the provisions contained in an act approved May 2, A. D. 1873, entitled "An act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State, and to punish the same, and prescribe mode of procedure and rules of evidence in relation thereto; and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State, for the transportation of freights on said roads,' approved April 7, A. D. 1871."

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists; therefore this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

FREE PASSES.

On motion of Mr. Sanford, "the bill to prohibit any State or county officer from receiving, holding, or presenting free passes on any railroad running through or into the State," was indefinitely postponed.

RAILROAD-AID BOND.

The following House bill was passed by the Senate:

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That the liability of all counties, cities, townships, towns, or precincts, which have voted aid, donations, or subscriptions to the capital stock of or to any railroad company, in conformity to the laws of this State, for the building of or in aid of the building of any railroad to, into, through, or near such county, city, township, town, or precinct, to issue such voted aid, shall cease and determine upon and after the expiration of the term of three years from and after the 1st day of July next; and no bonds shall be issued or stock subscribed to any such railroad company after such time, upon account of or upon the authority of such vote: *Provided*, that this act shall not apply in any case where the express conditions of the vote for such aid extend the time for the aforesaid building beyond the time aforesaid: *And it is further provided*, that it shall not apply in any case where the aid voted shall have been or shall be already issued within the period aforesaid, and paid over to such railroad company or their legal representatives, or in any case where any railroad shall have been or shall be built within said period, in accordance with the conditions of the vote for aid to such railroad: *And it is further provided*, that it shall not apply to any case where such aid shall have been or shall be deposited within said period with any Trustee or Trustees, upon written or printed conditions, to be delivered to such railroad company at some future time.

The Senate refused—yeas, 5; nays, 26—to adopt the following amendment, recommended by the Railroad Committee:

At the end of Sec. 1 add; "*Provided further*, that this act shall not be construed so as to require any county, city, township, town, or precinct to issue, pay, or deliver any such aid or bonds where the same may have been voted upon any condition or conditions which were not complied with within the time expressed in the notice of election, proceedings, or vote authorizing such aid to be paid or given."

The bill was passed without the amendment—yeas, 29; nays, 5,—Messrs. Kehoe, Kelly, Lee, and Waite.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ITS PERMANENT LOCATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The proposed concentration of the Supreme Court at Springfield took the House by surprise, and the idea struck the members so favorably that 84 voted to order the bill to a third reading. Southern Illinois has waked up since, and the vanguard of a lobby has arrived to oppose the passage of the bill. Mount Vernon has sent a delegation, and already some of the southern members are backing down, and will not vote for the bill. Those opposed to the change claim that it will virtually

CUT OFF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

from access to the canal, as Springfield is not easily reached from all points by railroad. They would prefer to see it permanently located in Chicago, which can be reached from everywhere. Mr. Manz, editor of the Mount Vernon *Free Press*, is here armed with figures to prove that the incidental expenses of the Court at Mount Vernon since June last did not amount to $75, and wants to know what the State is going to do with the Court-House, on which $20,000 was spent two years ago. This property will revert to the Casey family, if the State abandons it. The probability is that the bill will

PASS THE HOUSE,

but may be slaughtered in the Senate. There is no good reason why the Court should be peregrinating around the Senate. The best opinion seems to be that if it should sit permanently in one place, then the Capital is probably the most appropriate, though there is a growing feeling in favor of Chicago, and if Chicago desired—which of course she does not—she could have it by a little exertion.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Printing Committee examined Auditor Lippincott, who stated he knew there were many bids from printers in Springfield lower than the contract, but that they were held and were not offered because there were no bids from outside. Had there been any outside bidders, these low bids would have been put in so as to keep the job in Springfield at all hazard.

It turns out that the expert employed to measure the printing on behalf of the State estimated the presswork

ACCORDING TO HIS CONSTRUCTION

of the contract, but under instructions from the Printing Commissioners multiplied the amount by four to meet the demand of the contractors. This took money from the State, which went into the pockets of the printers. It has transpired that the composition on the Governor's message was charged for six times, and that $8,000 was charged for composition on the bound volume of the report, although each report was printed from standing matter, the setting up of which had previously been charged to the State.

A DISPUTE HAS ARISEN

between the public printers and Rucker, the binder, as to which should get $4,000 for binding the registry blanks, the printers doing the work which properly belonged to the binder. The binder wanted the printers to go halves, or he would expose them. The printers told the binder to go where the fire never goes out. "When rogues fall out," etc. Let the binder squeal by all means.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Appropriation Committee reported in favor of returning to McLean County $4,850 collected over and above the assessment of 1872, and created a laugh by recommending that the Harts' claim be paid.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The bill appropriating $3,000 for the payment of premiums at the State Fair, and $100 to County Agricultural Boards holding fairs, at which premiums to the amount of not less than $300 were awarded and paid, was discussed an dordered to third reading. It will undoubtedly pass.

THE RECESS QUESTION.

The question of taking a recess was decided in the negative in the Senate, on a motion to suspend the rules to consider the Crews resolution for a recess from Thursday of this week till Tuesday of next week, yeas 17; nays 15,—a two-thirds vote being required.

THE DISSECTION BILL.

The bill providing for the delivery over of the bodies of paupers and convicts for medical and surgical study came up on its passage. It had been amended so as to apply only to Chicago, which caused Donahue and others to vote no. Mr. Kehoe opposed the passage of the bill, as oppressive on that class of the community which had no money and consequently no friends. The bill was passed, yeas 27, nays 12. There is a bare possibility that the House may refuse to concur in the Senate amendment, but if it shall not so refuse the medical profession will have accomplished an object of three years' assiduous work in the Legislature.

SENATE BILLS.

A number of Senate bills were read a first time, including one introduced by Mr. Whiting, for an investigation by the Canal Commissioners into an alleged overflowage by the dam at Henry.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The President will appoint Reynolds, Jacobs, and Hundley as the special Committee to investigate the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

TAX-COLLECTION.

The bill introduced by Casey, extending the time for the collection of the taxes of 1873, was laid on the table.

FOREST CULTURE.

The following bill, which has been signed by the Governor, is of interest to the farmers all over the State:

For an act to encourage the planting and growing of timber.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That it shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners' Court in any county in this State to offer a bounty to any person in said county who shall hereafter plant one or more acres of land with forest trees, and properly cultivate the same for three years, any sum not to exceed $10 per annum for three years for each acre so planted: *Provided*, that trees so planted shall not be at a greater distance than ten feet apart each way.

SEC. 2. Any person claiming the bounty under this act shall make proof before the County Clerk that he has complied with Sec. 1 of this act, and that the trees planted by him are in a healthy and growing condition.

SEC. 3. Upon proof of a compliance with this act the County Clerk shall issue his certificate to the person entitled to the same, setting forth that the provisions of this act have been complied with and the number of acres so planted.

SEC. 4. The Board of Supervisors or County Commissioners' Court, desiring to offer the bounty herein provided for, shall do so by resolution, to be made of record, and giving notice in some newspaper published in the county three weeks prior to the first day of April of each year; said resolution and notice to state the amount of bounty offered for each acre planted and cultivated.

NORWOOD PARK BILL.

Messrs. Grey and Budlong, from Bowmanville, were before the Senate Committee on Township Organization in opposition to the bill for the division of Norwood Park and Norwood, in Cook County. They were weakly answered by Mr. Williamson, who introduced the bill, but he did not know that it ought to pass, though he had been slightly of that opinion. No conclusion was arrived at.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The following is a part of the report of the Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which, for some reason, was not in the report when it was introduced and furnished to the reporters. Under the present organization of the institution, the Board of Directors consists of four members, the Superintendent of the institution being ex-officio the fourth member of the Board, and, since one of the chief duties of this Board of Directors is to supervise the Superintendent's management of the institution, pass upon his actions, and prescribe his duties, it is fair to presume that the action of the Board would be largely influenced, if not prejudiced, by his active presence in the Board sitting as a

JUDGE UPON HIS OWN TRANSACTIONS.

The same language would apply to the State House Commissioners, whose Secretary, a brother of the Governor's, draws salary as a Commissioner and a Secretary. If intended for that Board, the report would probably not have been couched in such decided terms.

THE WHISKY WAR.

Suggestions to the Ladies by Dr. Dio Lewis.

The Movement Spreading Throughout Southern Ohio.

Surrender of Stubborn Whisky-Sellers at All Points.

Determined Raid on the Saloons at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARD FROM DIO LEWIS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Dr. Dio Lewis publishes the following card to-morrow:

BURNET HOUSE, Feb. 10, 1874.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I cannot express my joy over the wide-spread, hearty interest which I find here in the temperance movement. On my way down from Cleveland, yesterday, I spoke to nearly twenty persons in the cars about it. With one exception—and he had not heard of it—all were pleased, and a majority were more than pleased. The good work has been grandly inaugurated. May our Father guide it! May He preserve these brave women from mistakes!

I see by your issue of this morning that they are moving in Toledo and Columbus. I trust that they will not move formally upon the enemy before their preparations are complete. It would be a most unhappy blunder. The conditions of success, in my opinion, are: First, that there shall be a general interest in the movement in the town, and that the various churches shall heartily participate. Second—That there shall be a committee of at least 75 ladies for each 25 dram-shops; that the committees shall not divide, and that their movements shall be simultaneous. Third—That a large number of responsible men shall pledge themselves to stand behind the ladies with their pocket-books in hand. There are other helpful conditions, but these are vital, and they are not quickly or easily secured in a city as large as Columbus. That by and by the cities will be invaded, and successfully, by these holy crusaders I have no doubt; but I am only one among thousands interested in the good work, and have no authority, but I cannot refrain from expressing these apprehensions. Your obedient servant,

DIO LEWIS.

THE WHISKY WAR

will be opened in Lancaster, O., next Thursday. The band of ladies visiting the saloons in Gallipolis numbers 115. They hold prayer-meetings in the various saloons until 11 p. m. At Middleport the ladies continue their prayer-meetings in the saloons until midnight. All the business houses at Logansport were closed to-day, and the entire day was devoted to religious exercises in the temperance cause.

BECK YIELDS.

At Washington C. H., the obstinate beer-seller, Charley Beck, at last came to terms, and says he will sell no more liquor. In the same town, however, a man named Passmore paid the Government tax and opened a beer-saloon in a wagon-shop. He found the situation too hot, and soon made a private surrender to the ladies. Three thousand dollars have been subscribed at Blanchester, Clinton County, to keep the town free from liquor-sellers, now that they have all been suppressed for the time.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

The crusade has broken out in Springfield, O., which is the largest city yet affected. The *Commercial's* special from there to-night says: "After a long season of prayer, and every effort in the way of public meetings, resolutions, and speeches, the women made an aggressive advance to-day. At the close of the usual morning prayer-meeting, a company of twenty-two ladies went to several of the leading saloons, intending to present a pledge and induce keepers to consent to quit the business. With one exception the doors of every saloon visited were locked against them, and admittance was refused. Religious exercises were held outside, however, the party remaining about twenty minutes in each place. At the Bark beer-saloon, kept by Mr. Johnson, the party entered and engaged in a back room in singing and praying while a crowd of men occupied the front room drinking beer and ridiculing them, the ringleader being a Jew clothing dealer, having a store near. Not at all disheartened, the party drew off about noon, intending to resume to-morrow, when an all-day prayer-meeting will be held. The keeper of one saloon visited published a card to-night, warning the ladies not to trespass upon his premises again. An immense meeting is in progress to-night at one of the churches, and Dr. H. H. Seys is making a good address. Mother Stewart and Mrs. Bane, the lecturers, led the advance guard to-day. Everybody is on the *qui vive* for to-morrow's operations, in expectation of witnessing something interesting; and this being the first large town or city to test the plan of action, the movement just commenced has a bearing of special importance upon the general movement. An artist is here to sketch to-morrow's proceedings for a New York illustrated paper."

THE WOMEN'S WAR

on alcohol continues unabated at Shelbyville, the initiatory point in Indiana. The band of praying ladies go the rounds every day. The saloonists hold out, but only one of them treats the ladies with marked disrespect. Many of the ladies have been served with formal legal notices to refrain from obstructing the business of the bar-rooms.

THE TRAFFIC SUBDUED AT RIPLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIPLEY, O., Feb. 10.—The liquor traffic is subdued in town, and the ladies are now attending to the suburban villages with flattering success. Although they have the assurance of those saloons that their business shall stop immediately, they continue their labors until given perfectly satisfactory evidence of sincerity, and return with multiplied efforts if they suspect a man of breaking his promise. All denominations lovingly unite in this move on a common footing. A pledge is circulated and signed by nearly all our doctors, binding them to prescribe liquor only in cases of absolute necessity. Mass-meetings every night.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

RIPLEY, O., Feb. 10.—The work is about closed up in town. The ladies have been visiting the suburban saloons with pretty good success. They do not, however, feel as much confidence in the promises made them, and will continue their work until they see fruits meet for repentance. Since the traffic has been subdued in town, it is feared the "very dry" may seek these more distant resorts, and a regular train of conveyances has been provided that they may be attended to in the same spirit as the others. Some of them are very obedient. The ladies have found some cases of destitution resulting from the traffic, which have been generously attended to. A physician's pledge, binding them not to prescribe liquor in cases only where there is a bona fide medical necessity, has been circulated and signed by nearly all of the doctors. The mass-meetings continue.

RESUME OF THE WORK IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—The temperance movement receives fresh impetus from repeated successes. In Washington C. H., a man named Passmore opened a new saloon last week. Immediately the whole moral and religious power of the town turned upon him. Ladies prayed before the door all day and till half-past 10 at night during the snow storm yesterday. At the business men's prayer meeting a message from Passmore announced that he had closed. An immense procession immediately marched to Beck, who had enjoined the women from using a tabernacle in front of his place. Those enjoined remained in church to pray. Beck, on seeing the procession, said he, too, would stop. Only one remains, and he asks till to-morrow to consider. At Blanchester all the saloons are closed. At Logan, the ladies likewise celebrate a complete victory. At Lancaster and Athens work is beginning. At Pomeroy a society has been organized on the principle that there is enough moral and religious power in the city to exterminate the business of trafficking in intoxicating drink, and will resort to law only when other means fail.

AT XENIA.

XENIA, O., Feb. 10.—Dio Lewis lectured on temperance here to-night in the City Hall. Nine hundred persons were present. The meeting was enthusiastic. One hundred and ninety-five women organized for immediate operations against the saloons. All the women in Xenia are invited to co-operate. They meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock to commence work. Ten ministers made speeches, all indorsing the movement except three, who doubted whether the time had come for it. J. C. VanPelt, late the New Vienna saloon-keeper, made the opening speech.

WELLINGTON, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WELLINGTON, O., Feb. 10.—The Woman's Temperance League are making arrangements to secure Dr. Dio Lewis and the recent convert Van Pelt to hold a temperance meeting here soon. The temperance spirit has not abated. They aim to hold on to the good work already accomplished.

NEW YORK.

The Transportation Question—The Produce Exchange and the City Poor—Fish Culture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Cheap Transportation Association to-day, J. White, of Cleveland, Chairman of the Miller's Malt Association made an address in which he showed why flour could not be profitably sent from the west to New York for shipment. The cost of shipping via New York, he said, was 20 cents per bbl greater than that of shipping via Philadelphia or Baltimore. He expressed the hope that the difficulties would be overcome, and the people of the West really preferred shipping via this city.

At the request of seventy-five of its members, the Produce Exchange will hold a meeting next Thursday and devise means for the relief of the poor of the city.

The third annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association began to-day. There is a fair attendance, and much interest was taken in the papers read.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 10.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 626 head; market a little more active, but butchers not disposed to pay over ½c. Sales of choice at $9.50@9.75; extra, $8.75@9.00; first quality, $7.75@8.00; second quality, $6.00@7.50; third quality, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,463 head; supply from the North is light. Quality, for most part, fair; very few selected lots on hand. Sheep in lots, [illegible] each; extra, [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!

GREAT Annual Clearing Sale.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO., MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

Peremptory and unreserved sale of one of the largest and finest assortments of DRY GOODS In the West, at such sacrifice in prices as will insure the speedy disposal of the entire Winter stock.

The Golden Opportunity For those who care to ECONOMIZE in purchasing.

Cheap Dress Goods Tables.
Table No. 1—At 20 cents; contains Colored Mohair Lustres, Stripe Poplins, Valencias, &c., almost half price.
Table No. 2—At 25 cents; contains Heavy Lustre Poplins, Rich Brocade, Mohairs, Cashmeres, Serges, &c., most of them formerly sold at 60 cents.
Table No. 3—At 30 cents; contains Figured Crepe Cloths, Plain Serges, Satin Stripes, and Venetian Cloths in choice shades; great bargains.
Empress Cloths from 35 cents a yard upwards; an enormous sacrifice.
French Merinos, choice shades, heavy and fine qualities, at 50 and 65 cents a yard and upwards; almost half price.
Lyons and Irish Poplins below cost.
Black Alpacas, the best and finest make imported, from 25 cents per yard upwards.
Great bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Felt Skirts, 75 cents, $1, and upwards.
Black Silks, genuine imported, all silk, at 90 cents, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2, undoubtedly the cheapest goods in the city.
Colored and Fancy Silks at a sacrifice.
Real Lyons Cloak Velvets, 28-inch, $9; 32-inch, $10, $11.50, and $13; worth $12, $13, $15, and $18.
Bargains in Linens and House-keeping Goods.
Cottons and Sheetings at interesting prices.
Bargains in Flannels and Woolen Cloths.
Hamburg Embroideries at a great sacrifice.
Madison & Peoria-sts.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU, The only known remedy for Bright's Disease, And a Positive Remedy for GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, Existing in Men, Women, and Children, NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE. Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5. Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York. Sold by Druggists Everywhere, and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

PRINTS.

Ladies wanting a good Calico that will neither wash out nor fade out, will find in the "RICHMOND PRINTS" Something to their purpose. In the large variety of these goods, the "CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES," (Copyrighted Ticket), "QUAKER STYLES," (Copyrighted Ticket), AND "STANDARD GRAY STYLES." (Copyrighted Ticket). Especially recommend themselves for chasteness of design and durability of color. Wholesale buyers throughout the country consider them unequaled. Examine the ticket to be sure you get a RICHMOND PRINT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC GIVEN AWAY.

THE AMATEUR, the leading Musical Monthly, contains eleven pages of new and popular music, and nine pages of interesting musical items and sketches. SAMPLE COPY FREE. Subscription, including the beautiful chromo of "Happy Hours," One Dollar per year. LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John T. MacCoun and Townsend MacCoun, under the firm name of MacCoun & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All firm liabilities will be assumed by Townsend MacCoun, who is alone authorized to receipt for all debts due the firm. The business will be continued under the name of John T. MacCoun. JOHN T. MAC COUN, TOWNSEND MAC COUN. Chicago, Feb. 10, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of J. H. & I. M. Frank, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Isaac M. Frank alone is authorized to collect all outstanding dues to, and will settle all liabilities owing by the late firm. Signed, JACOB H. FRANK. ISAAC M. FRANK. Chicago, Feb. 9, 1874.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

Office of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway Co. (Illinois Division), Chicago, Feb. 10, 1874.

The Stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, at 86 LaSalle-st., Merchants' Building, Chicago, on the 27th day of February, inst., at 12 m. WM. WING, Sec.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Funeral Notice.

Attention, Sir Knights of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T. You are hereby ordered to appear at the Asylum, [illegible] Monroe-st., Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Sir Knight Hiram Foster Ingraham. Sir Knights of Chicago Commandery No. 19, St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, and visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited to unite with us in performing the funeral obsequies. By order of the E. C. [illegible], Recorder.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

New York exchange was weaker to-day, with sales at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The shipments of currency to the wheat-raising sections of the Northwest continue liberal, but the amounts coming in from other parts of the country West and Southwest are about equal to the outward movement.

There seems to be an increase in the supply of money in the markets throughout the country from day to-day, and even the most inveterate inflationist must acknowledge that the present condition of the money market is a strong argument against the theory of a deficiency in the volume of currency. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the so-called "$44,000,000 reserve" of greenbacks will be authorized by Congress as part of a minimum of $400,000,000 of greenbacks to be issued, but for a week past there has been scarcely any increase in the amount of outstanding greenbacks, and the fact seems to be demonstrated that there is no excuse for the issue of any more, even as a temporary policy.

PROHIBITION OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Mr. Boutwell's bill, introduced in the Senate yesterday, to prohibit the National Banks from either paying or receiving interest on deposits, represents an idea which has been growing into disfavor with all financiers during the past year: first, because they see that it is not practicable; and second, because it represents a meddlesome policy on the part of the Government in affairs which are better regulated by the laws of supply and demand than by any written statutes. A law regulating or prohibiting interest on deposits is on the same principle as usury laws, which the most prominent political economists now pronounce bad.

BANKRUPT FUND DEPOSITORIES.

There seems to have been trouble elsewhere as well as in Chicago, in regard to the favoritism of the Courts in creating a monopoly of the deposits of bankrupt funds. On the 5th inst. the United States Attorney-General decided a question that seems to have arisen in this connection, to the effect that "the act of 1871, providing that money paid into courts shall be deposited with the Assistant Treasurers of the United States does not apply to moneys in bankrupt cases, but those moneys are to be deposited according to the provisions of the Bankrupt act and the rules of the Court made under it."

The question which the Attorney General was called upon to decide probably arose from the fact that, under the present custom of the courts, nobody knows who is responsible for the security of bankrupt funds. In all other cases where money is paid into the United States Courts the law requires that it shall be deposited with the United States Assistant Treasurers. But in the case of bankrupt funds the courts have the power to make a monopoly of the funds by depositing them all in one bank in each district. The law, however, does not require that the Courts shall appoint only one bank as a depository for all the bankrupt funds of any one district, or even of one city, but leaves it optional with the Courts to appoint a separate bank for the deposit of the funds of each bankrupt estate. Nevertheless, the deposit of bankrupt funds is frequently made a monopoly by the failure of the Courts to appoint more than one bank. And here comes in the glaring wrong, that if this one bank selected by the Court fails, there seems to be no sufficient security for the money. If the Courts are the only parties responsible for the money so lost, then the banks receiving such deposits should be required to give bonds as in the case of other important trust funds; but if the General Government is to be held responsible for the acts of the United States Court, then the money should be deposited with the United States Assistant Treasuries, and the Bankrupt law needs amending in this respect.

DARIEN AND NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECTS.

The United States Government Commission, to report on the various plans for Isthmian canals on the different proposed routes via the Isthmus of Panama, Isthmus of Nicaragua, and Isthmus of Tehuantepec, was organized in Washington on the 5th inst., and it is possible that after twenty years of talk, and more than a dozen years of surveying, one of the proposed routes will be selected as being available for the purpose, if the Government will either undertake the construction or aid any private corporation in the work. The Commission is composed of Gen. Humphreys of the Engineer Corps, Prof. Price of the Coast Survey, and Commodore Ammen of the Navy. A naval vessel is to be placed at the disposal of the Commission, which will sail within a month for a personal examination of the proposed routes. The Commission asked that Capts. Lull and Selfridge, and also two army engineers, be detailed to accompany them, and assist them in the additional surveys, which will probably occupy two months.

As long as twenty years ago a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama was proposed and partially surveyed, via the Atrato River, into the Pacific at Cupuca Bay. Another route across the Isthmus of Panama was proposed in 1841 by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Royal Corps of Mines, Paris, which would be 47 miles long, and have a depth of 23 feet of water, with locks 210 feet long.

The Nicaragua route, afterwards proposed, contemplated the improvement of the San Juan River, a distance of about 50 miles, into Lake Nicaragua, which is a body of water about 50 miles wide and 100 miles long. The distance for which the lake would be used in the transit of vessels would depend upon the point selected for the canal from the lake into the Pacific, but, from the conformation of the country on the Pacific side, it is presumed that the distance of lake navigation would be 50 or 60 miles, and the canal from there into the Pacific not over 12 or 15 miles long.

The Tehauntepec route, over 1,000 miles north of the route proposed by the French engineers across the Isthmus of Panama, was surveyed by Commander Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, in 1870-'71. His explorations resulted in demonstrating the practicability of constructing a canal 144 miles long from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River, in the Gulf of Mexico, passing the dividing ridge at Tarifa, and descending by the valley of the Chicapa River to the Pacific at the harbor of Salina Cruz. This route involved the cutting of 3 miles of tunnels through the mountains and the construction of an aqueduct, as a feeder, 27 miles long. A depth of 22 feet of water was assured, with locks from 170 to 320 feet long.

It will thus be seen that four prominent routes have at different times been proposed for an isthmian ship canal within the distance of the thousand miles from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River to the mouth of the Atrato. Of these, however, it is believed the choice will lie between that proposed by the French engineers in 1841 and the Nicaragua route.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If you can give place to a protest against the needless imposition on the community of rotten, dirty, and mutilated money, you will confer a favor on many business-men besides the writer. The banks in this section get most of their currency from Chicago, and, as it is paid out over their counters, full one-fourth of it is mutilated, or so defaced and worn as to be unfit for circulation. So long as this money is handled in the package, it is of not so much consequence; but, when these are broken up and paid to employes and go through the retailers' hands, and those of hundreds besides, it becomes a most filthy nuisance. So far as the greenbacks are concerned, there is no excuse whatever for this; for the Treasury desires to redeem them as fast as presented, and pays the express both ways, besides permitting banks to count such funds as part of their reserve while in transit. Could better facilities be asked? As to the banks' own notes, there is some expense in their removal; and so their cupidity will probably keep them circulating the old notes. But let public opinion insist on it that the banks shall take the little trouble necessary to have the Treasury notes and fractional currency renewed before it is absolutely rotten. And a great point would be gained if the Chicago banks would not ship such stuff into the country.

REMONSTRANT.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62	116½	117
United States 5-20s of '64	118½	119
United States 5-20s of '65	118¾	119¼
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118	118½
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¼	119¾
United States 5-20's of '68—January and July	119½	119¾
10-40s	115¼	115¾
United States 5s (new issue)	112¾	113¼
United States currency 6s	116¼	116¾
Gold (full weight)	111¾	112¼
Gold coupons	111¾	112¼
Gold exchange	111¾	112¼
Sterling		4.86@4.87½
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	98 & int.
Cook County 7s	97 & int.	99 & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent. The decrease in outstanding legal tenders of $666,000 caused a decline in both money and gold at the close of the day, though the increased produce exports has something to do with the reaction in gold. Exports of produce for the week, $6,219,713. Custom receipts, $280,000.

Sterling firm at $4.84@4.84¾ for 60-day, and $4.87½ to $4.88 for sight.

Gold sold at 112@112⅛, closing at 112⅛. Carrying rates, 2 to 4. Treasury disbursements, $225,000. Clearings, $6,000,000.

Governments closed strong, with a good demand at the highest point of the day.

State bonds quiet and strong.

Stock speculation active and well distributed. The advance in prices early in the day ranged from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent, and there was a reaction toward the close from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. The market closed steady, with a slight recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. The demand for railroad bonds is active, and a very large business is doing at strong and advancing prices. Chicago & Northwestern first sold up to par, the consolidated gold bonds to 87½. The first and second mortgage bonds of C., C. & I. C. have advanced 4 per cent since Saturday, probably stimulated by the connection with the Lake Shore. The Rock Island 7s sold at 104⅛; Milwaukee & St. Paul firsts, 8 per cent, at 106, and Michigan Southern seconds at 98. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 135,000 shares, with the principal dealings in Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Northwestern common and preferred, Atlantic & Pacific preferred, Wabash, and Onios.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	119⅛	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	119⅛	Currency 6s	116½
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅛	New 5s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginia's, old	39
Tennessees, old	82¾	North Carolina's, old	28
Tennessees, new	82¾	North Carolina's, new	18
Virginias, new	45		

STOCKS.

Canton	81¾	St. Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	77¼	Wabash	53¾
Quicksilver	34	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	97¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	76½	Terre Haute	14½
American Express	64½	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	72	Chicago & Alton	111¼
Pacific Mail	43¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Erie	48⅜	Cleve., Cin. & Col	82½
Erie pfd	76	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	82⅜
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	31½
Michigan Central	93	Illinois Central	107
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	89½	Union Pacific stock	35⅜
Northwestern	60	Union Pacific bonds	86
Northwestern pfd	76⅞	Central Pacific bonds	95¾
Rock Island	107⅞	Del., Lack. & Western	111⅞
New Jersey Central	108¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	2½
St. Paul	47¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Feb. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Marshfield st, s w cor of Harrison st, e f, 200x125 ft, dated Oct. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

Maxwell st, 306 ft e of Blue Island av, s f, 24x107 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,700.

Halsted st, 142 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,225.

Third av, 322 4-10 ft s of Polk-st, e f, 25x101 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $6,500.

Rush st, n w cor of Pearson st, e f, undivided 1-6 of 42 6-10x102 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $2,600.

The premises Nos. 245 and 247 Cottage Grove av, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $22,000.

Portland av, 31¼ ft s of Swift place, w f, 25x125¼ ft, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $975.

Pier st, n w cor of railroad right of way, s f, 28 9-10x71½ ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $5,000.

West Madison st, w of Sacramento st, n f, 50x191 ft, dated Oct. 10, 1873; consideration, $5,000.

Halsted st, 210 ft s of Willow st, e f, 24x124¼ ft, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $1,875.

Sherman st, n w cor of Taylor st, e f, undivided ½ of 24x106 3-10 ft, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $2,750.

Throop st, 100 ft s of Congress st, w f, 50x128 ft, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $3,500.

The premises No. 161 South Robey st, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $7,525.

West Huron st, 143 4-10 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x123 ft; also, Butterfield st, 225 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x100 ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $5,250.

Wood st, s e cor of Cornelia st, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $3,000.

Erie st, 159 3-10 ft w of North Market st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $2,200.

Pitney st, s w cor of Archer av, e f, 370 ft to river, with 132x120 ft in same Subdivision, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $30,000.

Thirty-eighth st, 497 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 100½x125 ft, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $2,500.

Milwaukee av, 42 ft n w of Robey st, s w f, 48x100 ft, dated June 1, 1873; consideration, $3,000.

North av, n e cor of Sheffield av, s f, 48x125 ft, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $7,000.

Bremen st, 116 ft east of Oakley, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1873; consideration, $400.

Prairie av, 597 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 33x124¼ ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,000.

Prairie av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24x128 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 3 of Lots 21 and 22, in Block 3, University part of s ½ of n e ¼ of Sec 34, 39, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $4,700.

W 20¾ of n 90 ft of Lot 12, in Block 26, Wolcott's Addition, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $7,000.

Thirty-first st, n e cor of Calumet av, s f, 75x120 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $10,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Cottage Grove av, n w corner of Forty-first st, e f, 42x175 ft, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $5,250.

Lots 3, 4, and e ½ 2, in Block 2 of Springer and Pierce's s ½ of Lot 30, n w ¼ Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 9; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 6 and 7 of Lot 3, Block 1, Saltonstall and Russell's n ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼, Sec. 8, 38, 14, dated Jan. 28; consideration, $2,880.

West 48 ft Lot 8, in McCarthy's Lot 1 of Rosenmerkel's s ½ Lot 6, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

West 27 acres of n 35, of s 85, of n e ¼, Sec. 6, 39, 13, dated May 3, 1873; consideration, $18,900.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1874.	Receipts. 1873.	Shipments. 1874.	Shipments. 1873.
Flour, brls	10,565	645	8,307	4,185
Wheat, bu	143,950	44,120	40,187	7,479
Corn, bu	63,249	142,765	4,241	6,572
Oats, bu	34,775	5,800	19,564	10,569
Rye, bu	5,767	4,050	2,941	1,875
Barley, bu	20,560	14,030	15,768	7,179
Grass seed, lbs	309,701	170,530	100,352	99,060
Flax seed, lbs			21,000	
Broom corn, lbs	8,100	12,500	127,262	9,000
Cured meats, lbs	436,200	52,580	1745,208	1363,530
Beef, brls			100	
Pork, brls	25	4	1,610	1,212
Lard, lbs	90,080	61,200	137,345	775,320
Tallow, lbs	18,870	54,850	25,405	42,400
Butter, lbs	56,889	42,631	53,989	6,050
Dressed hogs, No	3,069	7,016	7,477	3,387
Live hogs, No	15,357	9,669	5,266	7,169
Cattle, No	2,503	1,651	1,866	1,977
Sheep, No	881	2,035		488
Hides, lbs	148,381	74,780	84,029	14,100
Highwines, brls	660	400	194	554
Wool, lbs	172,018	67,785	94,655	12,000
Potatoes, bu	708	1,580		
Lumber, m ft	313,000	521,000	1069,229	641,000
Shingles, m	1650,000	1210,000	676,009	1074,000
Lath, m		50,000	27,000	20,000
Salt, brls	300	225	981	495

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,710 bu wheat, 16,614 bu corn, 1,379 bu oats, 892 bu rye, 2,046 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 192 cars wheat, 100 cars corn, 26 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 22 cars barley. Total, 343 cars, or 127,000 bu.

The Chief Inspector of Grain of this State has investigated the charges alluded to in these columns about three weeks ago, to the effect that spring wheat has been sent from Chicago to Detroit, and there sold as winter wheat. He has traced up 79 car loads which have been thus sold under false pretenses, and it is expected that the offending parties in Detroit will receive due commercial punishment. The most curious thing about it is that inspectors and millers should have been imposed upon to such an extent before the confidence game was discovered. There can be no blame attached to the parties who have sent the grain from Chicago. They undoubtedly did it in good faith, sending what they were requested to send, and charging the market price therefor.

The leading produce markets were generally dull to-day, and weak, though grain was steady amid the dullness. There was very little shipping demand for anything, and fair receipts, with a reported increase in our stocks of all grain but barley. The telegrams from other points were generally discouraging to holders, but there was not much property thrown on the market in consequence, as it was a poor day for selling.

The recent falling off in the shipping demand has caused a decided weakening in freights, both by rail to the East and across the ocean, but it is very difficult to find the exact rates in times of weakness, as they are generally understated by shippers, while the agents who make concessions from published rates will not admit the fact.

Dry goods were in fair demand, with prices firm all around, and in a few instances a shade higher than at the close of last week. In the grocery market the only change worthy of note was the reduction of a ⅛c in the different grades of coffee. Sugars were stronger, while sirups, rice, spices, and other lines were steady and uniform. No new features were developed in the canned goods and fish markets. Business was quite up to general expectations, and those markets were unqualifiedly firm. The dried fruit market ruled quiet, the demand being almost wholly of a consumptive character, but prices were sustained with unabated firmness all around, while in some descriptions the tendency is still in an upward direction. To-day's changes were confined to an advance of 5@10c in raisins, and a ½c in peaches and blackberries. Butter continues in active request at extreme prices, fancy packed commanding as high as 38@40c, while very few sales are effected at a less figure than 25c. Cheese was again quoted quiet and firm at 16½@17½c for New York factory, and at 15½@16½c for prime Western. Bagging was dull, but was firmly held at the quoted prices, which are 34½c for Stark, 32½c for seamless, and 29½c for American. The leather, pig-iron, tobacco, paints, and wood markets were without new features. Oils were steady at yesterday's quotations.

At the lumber yards a liberal number of orders were received, the demand as usual being largely for common lumber, fencing, and shingles. The market for all these grades, lath, and shingles, is very firm. No new features were noted in connection with naval stores, building materials, metals, nails, or iron. The two first named are quiet, while the last are in fair and increasing demand and firm at quotations. Drugs and chemicals were fairly active and steady, mercurial preparations having advanced. Wool was quiet and steady. The retail trade in broom corn continues fair and the feeling is one of firmness for all grades. Hay was dull and hops quiet. There was a little more trading in seeds at about former prices, excepting timothy, which was a trifle easier, owing to larger receipts. Domestic green fruits were firm and in fair request. Choice potatoes are also very firm, being in limited supply. Poultry was steady, except chickens, which were weak in price, owing to larger offerings.

Highwines were active and firm, with free buyers at yesterday's quotation, but an unwillingness to pay more. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 96c per gallon, and rumors of more at the same price. It is now thought that, if there be a change in the tax, it will only be increased 10c per gallon, and not to a dollar as was suggested a few days ago from Washington.

Dressed hogs were in better request, and firm at about the same range as yesterday. The general market was $6.50 per 100 lbs for light or heavy, in car loads, with $6.55 for choice, and $6.40@6.45 for odd lots, closing steady. Sales were reported of 325 at $6.55; 1,282 at $6.50; 11 at $6.45; 70 at $6.40; 85 dividing on 200 lbs at $6.50@6.55, and 400 do at $6.40@6.50. Total, 2,173 head.

Provisions were dull and weak, though lard was said to be stronger in Liverpool. The feeling was almost exactly the same as yesterday, the receipts of hogs being larger than was wished by holders of product, and considerable anxiety exhibited to sell, especially in lard. New York was reported weak, but that was probably a result of our own depression rather than the cause; at least, the fact was not known here till after our market had reached the lowest point of the session. Lard receded 15c per 100 lbs on the April option, which was the most freely offered, both by parties who wish to make a profit by carrying it into that month, and by several who had come to the conclusion that lard is a good thing to go short on. It closed a shade firmer. Mess pork declined 20@25c per brl, with less doing, and closed dull, with more sellers than buyers at the reduction, and a good many asking the old question, "What will we do with it?" Meats were moderately active, and a shade easier, being offered with more freedom than for several days past, as it is becoming apparent that hogs will continue to come in freely for some time yet, increasing the volume of meats on sale. The market closed dull at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $14.20@14.25; do seller March, $14.25@14.30; do seller April, $14.57½@14.60; prime mess pork, $12.90@13.00; extra prime do, $11.87½@12.00. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.85@8.87½; do seller March, $8.90@8.92½; do seller April, $9.05@9.07½; do seller May, $9.25@9.30. Green hams at 9@9½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9½@10½c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5⅛c for shoulders; 7⅝@7½c for Cumberlands; 7⅝@7¼c for long clear; 7¼c for short ribs; 7⅝c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above these prices. Green meats ⅛c lower than salted do. Meats for March delivery ⅛@¼c higher, and for April ⅜@½c higher than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6⅜c for shoulders, 8½c for short ribs, 8⅝c for short clear, all packed in boxes; the same in hhds, ½c higher. Bacon hams, 11½@13½c. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6⅞@7c; grease quotable at 5@7c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $14.25; 250 brls do seller March at $14.45; 2,500 brls do at $14.30; 500 brls do at $14.25; 250 brls do seller April at $14.62½; 1,000 brls do at $14.60; 1,750 tcs lard seller March at $9.00; 1,000 tcs do at $8.92½; 500 tcs do at 8.90; 100 tcs do at $8.87½; 2,000 tcs do on private terms; 750 tcs do seller April at $9.20; 250 tcs do at $9.10; 2,250 tcs do at $9.05; 100 brls backs at $14.00; 100,000 lbs shoulders on private terms; 1,000 pcs green do at 5⅛c; 140,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅛c; 100,000 lbs do at $7.45; 100,000 lbs short clear at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs do seller March at 7⅝c.

Flour was dull and easier. There was a little more doing, but only on the part of dealers, who were willing to make slight concessions from their quotations. The trade was chiefly local, though one or two lots were taken for export. Bran was scarce and strong. Sales were reported of 70 brls spring extras (patent) at $8.00; 100 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.75; 100 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls (in sacks) at $5.10 per brl; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.75; 10 brls buckwheat (New York) at $7.50; 130 brls rye at $4.65; 100 brls do at $4.60. Total, 1,310 brls. The following were the prices asked at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	7.75	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.75
Choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	5.25	@ 5.75
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 6.75
Patent do	8.00	@10.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@ 4.50
Common do	3.00	@ 3.50
Rye flour	4.30	@ 4.80
Buckwheat do	6.00	@ 7.50
Bran	19.00	@20.00

Wheat was dull and weak, receding 1⅝c below the minimum quotations of yesterday, with a very nervous feeling throughout. The early advices from Liverpool quoted that market as weak, and New York declined 1@2c in consequence. The receipts were rather less in volume than heretofore. Speculative offerings were very liberal early in the day, causing a decided drop. Then the short interest took hold more freely, inducing temporary firmness, but so many were anxious to sell that a further decline ensued. The market was almost entirely speculative, and largely in settlement, there being no shipping orders here, except for a few car-loads to country points. Seller March opened "down-stairs" at $1.24, and on 'Change at $1.23½, then receded to $1.22¼, advanced to $1.22¾, declined to $1.22, and closed firmer at $1.22⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20¾@1.21½, closing at $1.21. Seller April sold at $1.24½@1.25¼, closing at $1.25. No. 1 spring closed at $1.23½ in the Northwestern, and $1.23 elsewhere. No. 3 spring closed at $1.15, and rejected do at $1.10. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.23; 800 bu Northwestern at $1.23¾; 11,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21½; 10,000 bu do at $1.21⅝; 22,400 bu do at $1.21¾; 15,400 bu do at $1.21¼; 30,800 bu do at $1.21; 10,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 10,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15½; 1,600 bu do at $1.15¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.10½; 2,800 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu by sample at $1.28, delivered. Total, 127,800 bu.

Corn was more active, and weak at precisely the same average of prices as yesterday. The receipts footed up a respectable volume, 100 carloads for the day, and the bulletin showed an increase in stocks during the past week of 262,502 bu, the shipments being quite small. Liverpool was also reported 6d@1s per 480 lbs lower, and New York was quoted off. These things made willing sellers, and the market receded under the weight of more liberal offerings, though the short interest took hold freely at the decline. They were nearly the only buyers, though a few new investments were made for future, and cash corn bought to carry against them. Seller March opened at 58c, receded to 57⅝c, advanced to 57⅞c, declined to 57½c, and closed at 57⅝c. Cash No. 2 corn, or seller the month, sold at 56¾@57½c, closing at the inside. Seller May sold at 62½@63½c. Rejected closed at 52½c for old, and 47½c for new. Cash sales were reported of 18,800 bu No. 2 old at 57⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 57½c; 26,000 bu do at 57c; 5,000 bu do at 56½c; 6,600 bu do at 56⅞c; 2,000 bu rejected old at 53c; 2,800 bu do at 52¾c; 800 bu do at 52⅝c; 400 bu do at 52½c; 1,200 bu do new at 47½c; 6,000 bu do at 47½c; 2,000 bu new, by sample, at 50c, free on board. Total, 76,600 bu.

Oats were more active, and firm at about the same range as yesterday, there being a very good demand for cash lots and a fair inquiry for options, though the receipts were rather more liberal. Seller March opened at 42½c, and was dull at 42⅝c for a short time, in sympathy with wheat and corn; then advanced to 43⅛c, and closed at 43c. Seller the month, or cash, closed at 42½c. Seller May was steady at 47½c. Cash sales were reported of 33,000 bu No. 2 at 42½c; 30,000 bu do at 42⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 39c; 600 bu white at 47c, on track. Total, 64,800 bu.

Rye was in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sales were restricted to fresh receipts; as regular is not offered on the market, being nominal at 80@80½c for No. 2. Sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 83c; 400 bu do at 82½c; and 400 bu do at 82c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Barley was rather more active, being in fair demand at yesterday's prices. The market was the steadiest known for several weeks past. No. 2 was quiet at $1.73@1.75 for fresh receipts; regular being nominal at about $1.70; No. 3 closed firm at $1.55, and rejected at $1.45. Sample lots were in better demand. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 (part in Northwestern Elevator) at $1.75; 400 bu do at $1.73; 800 bu No. 3 at $1.55½; 5,600 bu do at $1.55; 3,200 bu rejected at $1.46; 4,000 bu do at $1.45; 4,400 bu by sample at $1.70; 800 bu do at $1.65; 400 bu do at $1.55; 2,800 bu do at $1.50, on track; 400 bu do at $1.63; 400 bu do at $1.55; 1,200 bu do at $1.50, delivered. Total, 29,400 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Feb. 7, 1874.	Jan. 31, 1874.	Feb. 8, 1873.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	324	324	....
No. 2 red	326	326	....
Rejected winter	....	....	309
No. 1 spring	101,564	55,831	5,008
No. 2 spring	1,786,601	1,547,839	1,222,879
No. 3 spring	79,208	60,696	375,134
No. 1 N. W. spring	108,781	100,342	2,400
No. 2 N. W. spring	771,271	709,277	7,105
Rejected spring	19,275	17,847	82,248
No grade spring	....	....	390
Total	2,866,750	2,491,972	1,695,962
CORN.			
Yellow	11,524	11,524	30,163
No. 1	23,330	27,303	100,049
High mixed	340,915	318,335	....
No. 2	1,580,623	1,329,055	3,685,294
Rejected	67,525	56,623	137,116
New No. 2	24,883	20,814	....
New rejected	116,333	87,234	....
No. 2 kiln-dried	....	....	3,533
No grade	445	1,674	361
New high mixed	9,519	8,993	....
Total	2,124,848	1,862,346	3,957,046
OATS.			
No. 1	2,458	4,144	2,667
No. 2 white	61,874	91,907	....
No. 2	666,562	569,742	1,151,852
Rejected	28,104	22,933	72,284
No grade	704	2,906	....
Total	760,702	681,749	1,226,803
RYE.			
No. 1	222	222	6,186
No. 2	68,117	60,962	271,917
Rejected	688	973	1,660
No grade	100	100	....
Total	69,127	62,275	279,763
BARLEY.			
No. 1	1,756	1,756	....
No. 2	229,097	226,231	284,532
No. 3	71,988	89,775	68,017
Rejected	13,991	16,301	24,876
No grade	....	....	....
Total	316,832	334,063	377,425

Total of all kinds of grain 6,138,349 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 374,778 bu wheat, 262,502 bu corn, 79,043 bu oats, 6,870 bu rye, and a decrease of 17,231 bu barley. Total increase, 705,962 bu.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active and ⅛c higher, selling at $1.22¼@1.22⅜ for March, closing at the outside. Seller April at $1.25. Corn was steady at 57¼@57⅝c seller March, closing at the outside, and 58⅛@58½c seller April, 62¾c seller May.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

FEB. 10.—LONDON—Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast 40s. American mixed corn, old, for shipment in March or April, 39s 6d@39s. American corn, new, 3s less. LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; American mixed corn, 39s.

LATER—LONDON—American mixed corn, 39s 6d.

CALL BOARD.

Pork and lard were active in the afternoon, and easier. Meats were quiet. Mess pork, cash or seller the month closed at $14.17½@14.20; seller March, $14.20@14.25; seller April, $14.50@14.52½; seller May at $14.80@14.85. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.75@8.87½; seller March, $8.85@8.90; seller April, $9.05@9.10; seller May, $9.25@9.35. Short clear, cash at $7.62½@7.80; seller March offered at 8c; seller April offered at 8⅛c. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, 7⅛@7¼c; seller March, 7⅜@7⅜c; seller April offered at 8c. Shoulders, cash offered at 5⅝c; seller March offered at $5.67½; seller April offered at 6c. Sales include 500 brls mess pork cash at $14.20; 1,500 brls do seller March at $14.30; 500 brls do at $14.27½; 750 brls do at $14.25; 600 brls do at $14.20; 250 brls do at $14.22½; 750 brls seller April at $14.50; 1,250 brls do at $14.52½; 1,500 tcs lard seller March at $8.87½; 500 tcs do seller April at $9.05; 500 tcs do at $9.07½; 2,000 tcs do at $9.10.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at $1.92@1.97.

BEANS—Were in better request at steady prices, choice hand-picked lots being firm. Peas are in better demand and higher. We quote: Navy beans, $2.00@2.40; mediums, $1.50@2.25; peas, $1.10@1.35 per bu in bags.

BUTTER—Continues active, and commands quite as good prices as have prevailed at any previous period during the present season. As compared with former seasons, the daily receipts exhibit a liberal increase, but the supply proves inadequate to meet the consumptive demand. There is no accumulation here of any grade of butter, and at the moment the market is firm at the extreme prices annexed: Choice to fancy yellow, 33@38c; medium to good grades, 26@31c; inferior to common, 18@25c; common to choice roll, 25@33c.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair retail trade for the week and a continued firmness in the market, prices having already advanced ½c for good and choice corn: Choice to extra hurl, 8½@9½c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8½c; for good do, 6½@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8½c; red and stained brush, 4½@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

COAL—The demand for hard coal continues light, but soft varieties—being relatively much cheaper—are selling freely. All descriptions are now firmly held at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Cannel, $9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Midway, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Barclay, $6.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.50.

CHEESE—During the past week only a moderate amount of sales has been accomplished in this market, the inquiry, as for some time past, being for small lots to satisfy immediate requirements. Stocks, however, are now reduced to so low a point that holders can afford to take an independent position, and, if prices do not soon advance, the strength of the situation is more apparent than real. Under a good European demand the New York market has recently advanced a ½c,—exporters now paying 16c for prime goods. We repeat our quotations of a week ago; New York factory, mild, 16½@17½c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 15½@16½c; lower grades, 11@14c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Mercurial preparations have advanced, owing to an advance at the East. Other articles in the list are steady and firm. Business is reported very fair. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	25	@	30
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	55	@	58
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	22	@	25
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	15
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.60	@	1.65
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.20	@	1.25
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	75
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	35	@	38
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	70	@	80
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	7.75	@	8.25
Iye, conc, case	3.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	2.00	@	2.25
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	50	@	55
Potassium, cyan. fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	5.50	@	5.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.30	@	1.35
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	6

EGGS—Strictly fresh eggs have been in good request, selling readily on arrival at 17@18c, an advance since last week. The old stock of fresh is still large; both these and pickled lots move slowly, the former at 14@15c, and the latter at 8@10c.

FEATHERS—Were dull and a trifle lower: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58@60c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 ₩ cent discount for cash.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The past week has not been an active one in this department, prices now having reached a point where speculators do not deem it advisable to invest. There is, however, a steadily fair consumptive demand, and under light stocks the market retains its buoyant tone. Raisins have again advanced; now held at $3.35@3.45 for layers, and at $3.50@3.65 for loose Muscatel. Currants and prunes are tending higher. Blackberries are exceedingly scarce, and have advanced to 16½@17½c, with some holders asking 18c. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@18c; Turkish prunes, 14½@15½c; raisins, layers, $3.35@3.45; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.65; raisins, Valencia, 12@12½c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; citron, 34@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 20@24c; Michigan, sliced, 13½@14c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 14@15c; do, mixed, 9½@10½c; blackberries, 16½@17½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 17½@18½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 20@21c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 17@18c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 11c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries remain firm, and meet with a fair local and order demand for the season. The offerings of choice fruit are small, hence the firm feeling. Oranges are plentiful and in fair request. Lemons, $5.00@6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.50@10.00 ₩ case; Palermo and Messina do, ₩ box, $3.50@5.00; fair to good apples, $3.75@4.00 per brl; choice, $4.50@5.00 per brl. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $12.00@14.00. Malaga grapes, $6.00 per keg.

FISH—There is continued activity in the demand for fish, and the market is strong both for lake and for saltwater descriptions. Since our last weekly review the quotations of whitefish, trout, and family mackerel have been advanced a trifle, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.10; No. 2 do, $5.75@5.85; No. 1 trout, $5.60@5.70; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

GROCERIES—In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, the week under review has been a quiet one in this branch of trade, and in most departments a somewhat easier feeling has been developed. With the exception of coffees, however, which have declined a ½c, and sugars, which are "off" an ⅛c, there have been no quotable changes. Sugars are now working firmer, but coffees remain unsettled and weak. Rice is firm, and sirups, molasses, spices, starch, and soaps also show a fair degree of strength. We now quote as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 44½@45½c; O. G. Java, 39@40c; Java, No. 2, 37½@38½c; fancy Rio, 33½@34c; choice do, 33½@33½c; prime Rio, 32½@33c; good do, 31½@32c; common do, 30½@31½c; roasting do, 29@29½c; Singapore Java, 35½@36½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 33½@33¾c; do, prime, 32½@33c; Maracaibo, 33@33½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11⅝@11⅞c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10@10½c; C No. 2, 9⅞@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@9⅞c; fair do, 8⅞@9⅛c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9⅞c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8⅞c; common, 7½@8¼c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@65c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29½@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.28@1.33; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 15@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 5¼@6¾c; Golden West, 5@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5⅜@6c; Champagne, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9¾@10½c; common, 8@11c; pure, 9½@9c.

HAY—Another quiet week has been passed. Aside from the usual local trade there has been little doing. A few orders have been received, and the receipts, though small, have been usually sufficient to fill all orders. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.00@14.50; do No. 1, 12.00@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.00@11.50; mixed, $9.00@9.50; prime prairie, $9.00@9.50; do No. 1, $8.00@8.50; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides has not been very urgent this week, although the receipts were light, and selected lots have brought 8½@9½c. Shippers have not been operating very extensively, owing to the depressed condition of the Eastern markets, so that the demand has been largely from local tanners. Following are the quotations: Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light, 8@8½c; do, heavy, 8@8½c; part cured, 7½@8¼c; green calf, 12c; green kip, 9c; green frozen, 7c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@42c.

HOPS—The market has been rather quiet since our last review. Many brewers have foreign hops on hand, and are not yet obliged to purchase, while others are buying to meet current wants. The high price of barley discourages the demand somewhat, and most of the sales are made on time. The firmness East helps to steady this market. We quote: Common to choice Western, 25@40c; New York State, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand for these goods continues to improve, and the rates given are adhered to:

Iron	3 3-10@3 8-40		rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5¼	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5⅛	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	₩ lb
Norway nailrods	9	@ 9½	₩ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	18	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	₩ lb
English tool steel	22	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	10	@12	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8⅛	@ 9c	₩ lb
Toe calk steel		8c	₩ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	₩ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	₩ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report business fully as active as in former seasons at a like period, and under moderate supplies the market maintains a firm, healthy tone. We continue to quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ₩ lb	39@	41
Kip, ₩ lb	80@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	23@	25
Country upper	23@	24
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	22
Calf city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

LUMBER—Since our last weekly review there has been no abatement in the activity which has characterized this market for several weeks past. The shipments of lumber since Jan. 1, 1874, are 23,154,580 feet, against 9,520,000 feet for same time in 1873; of shingles 19,529,784, against 8,621,000 for same time last year. A heavy firm feeling obtains for common lumber, especially fencing, dimension lumber, and small timber, the stock of which is daily being reduced under a steady interior demand, and prices are tending upward. Shingles are very active, and have advanced within this week 12½@25c, on track. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, small timber, 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star		@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.37½	@3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade in this department is steadily improving, and the market is all the while working firmer. At $3.00 for IC 10x14 tin plate is firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 38c; small, 39c; bar, 40c.

LEAD—Pig, 6½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 43c; do, cut to sizes, 45c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—The demand is active, and the market firm at $4.25 rates, net. We quote: 20@60d per keg, $4.25, net; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $5.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light request at unchanged prices: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 16½@17½c; steal rope, ₩ lb, 15@16c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 18@22c; marline, ₩ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—A good degree of activity has characterized the oil trade since our last weekly review, and the market exhibits a firm tone. Carbon and turpentine are held higher, the former having advanced a ½c, and the latter fully 2c, during the week. Lard oil has ruled easier, owing to the lower price of the raw material. Linseed is in good demand, and remains firm at the late advance. A Calcutta circular contains the following: "Linseed continues in constant demand for shipment to America, and, as the crop is much exhausted and supplies are arriving in very small quantities, so small that it is quite impossible to collect a shipment speedily, the prices have been advancing daily, until our present quotations for Bazaar cleaned are 5-1@5-2 rupees for 5 per cent to 4 per cent refraction, an advance of 4½ annas per maund." We quote: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—The stock of really choice potatoes has been very much reduced, and few are coming forward, in consequence the market is firm at an advance from last week's prices. Following are the quotations: Peachblows, from store, at $1.25@1.30 ₩ bu; early rose, $2.20 ₩ brl. Car-lots at $1.20@1.25 delivered.

POULTRY—The poultry-market has been fairly active during the week and very steady. Choice dry-picked turkeys have met with a good shipping demand as well as local, and other descriptions, although in good supply, have sold readily to the retailers at the current prices. To-day chickens are easy under large offerings. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, 10½@11½c; do, fair, 9@10c; chickens, choice and extra, $3.25@3.75; common to fair, $2.50@3.00; ducks, $2.75@4.00; geese, $6.00@9.00; do, live, $8.00.

SEEDS—Timothy has been moderately active during the week, and comparatively steady at $2.65@3.00, though weaker to-day, owing to larger receipts, sales being made at $2.60@2.92½ for common to prime. Clover was quiet and without essential change, quotable at $5.30@5.35, and $5.67½ for mammoth. Millet and Hungarian have ruled dull and easy, though the latter was more active to-day; millet sold at 55@65c; Hungarian at 65@72½c. Flax is scarce and firm at $2.00@2.05. Sales to-day include 50 bags prime timothy at $2.92½; 125 bags do at $2.90; 100 bags good at $2.87½; 35 bags do at $2.85; 539 bags do at $2.75; 40 bags at $2.72½; 92 bags at $2.70; 47 bags at $2.60; 5 bags clover at $5.35; 15 bags do at $5.30; 5 bags do at $5.20; 126 bags mammoth at $5.67½; 50 bags choice Hungarian at 72½c; 165 bags at 67½c; 24 bags at 65c; 50 bags choice millet at 65c.

SALT—Both the country and city trade has improved this past week. Prices are very steady, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy without bags, $3.60; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turk's Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—The past half dozen days have developed no important changes in the general features of this market. The demand continues steadily active, and prices remain strong, but the advance which for some time past has seemed imminent has not yet taken place. Following are the prices current: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@45c; do, good, 58@68c; do choice to extra fine, 98c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@88c; common imperial, 53@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.30; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@85c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet, with little or no fluctuation in values, prices ruling steady, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Continues dull, as previously quoted: Beech, $8.50@9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—During the week this market has been rather quiet, but there has been no material augmentation of stocks, and dealers were holding at old figures, anticipating that all this wool will be wanted before long. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	38@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	46@48c
Coarse, washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@32c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ .60	$1.20	....	....
New York	55	1.10	55	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	50
Wilmington, Del., and Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	50
Alexandria, Va	62	1.24	30	50
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	35	40
Wheeling	35	70	30	35
Cleveland	30	60	30	35
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O	30	60		
Norfolk, Va	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C	70	1.35		
Charleston, S. C	77	1.54		
Savannah, Ga	75	1.49		
Petersburg and Richmond	65	1.30	65	

The rates on dressed hogs are: To Boston, 90c; to New York, 85c; Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore, at 80c.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,593	15,357	881
Tuesday	2,500	16,000	1,250
Total	5,093	31,357	2,131

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	881	1,866	5,266
Tuesday			

The reduction in the rates of freight between Chicago and the Eastern markets, of which mention was made in this column yesterday, does not embrace hogs, sheep, and horses, but is confined exclusively to cattle. This gives color to the rumor, circulating at the yards to-day, that the real animus of the movement is to break up the system of "draw-backs" in vogue with one or two of the roads leading Eastward from here, by which two or three parties have been enabled to virtually monopolize the shipping trade. This being the object, the movement is deserving of, and will receive, the highest commendation of all who really feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of the cattle trade in this city. The injustice of compelling A, who ships say five or ten cars of stock per day, to pay $130 per car to New York, while B, who handles a larger number, is allowed a draw-back of $50 per car, is readily apparent.

The new schedule of cattle rates is as follows:

To New York, per car	$ 80.00
To Boston, per car	100.00
To Albany, per car	71.00
To Buffalo, per car	50.00
To Detroit, per car	30.00
To Toledo, per car	30.00

CATTLE—There was a very liberal attendance of outside buyers on the market to-day, and, with reduced rates of freight and more cheering Eastern advices as encouragements, the demand for fair to choice beeves suitable for shipment was fairly active, and the advanced prices established yesterday were easily sustained. The receipts, too, were again moderate, and embraced a class of stock somewhat above the average of the past half-dozen days; and all things considered, the selling interest had little reason to find fault with the general situation. Shippers freely paid $4.00@4.50 for fat corn-fed Texas steers and common to medium natives; $4.75@5.50 for good to choice do, and $5.75@6.00 for extra. Neither butchers nor feeders took hold very freely, but the fresh arrivals did not include many common lots, and as the bulk of the stale stock was worked off yesterday, holders were firm in their demands, and full yesterday's rates were obtained in a majority of instances. Veal calves were in demand at $3.00@5.75, according to quality. Stockers scarce and firm. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,350 lbs	$5.75@6.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,320 to 1,450 lbs	5.15@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.35@4.65
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	medium steers	1,114	$4.60
30	Colorado steers	1,006	4.25
28	choice steers	1,321	5.75
19	good steers	1,238	5.12½
33	choice steers	1,340	5.35
33	medium steers	1,129	4.70
17	good steers	1,309	5.00
17	choice steers	1,303	5.55
28	choice steers	1,334	5.25
25	good steers	1,212	5.00
17	good steers	1,241	4.87½
33	fair steers	1,278	4.75
61	Texas steers	923	3.80
16	medium steers	1,071	4.55
17	good steers	1,294	5.05
15	good steers	1,329	5.30
16	good steers	1,214	5.00
16	good steers	1,187	4.90
186	good steers	1,196	5.05
22	medium steers	1,095	4.65
30	choice steers	1,394	5.40
16	medium steers	1,071	4.55
16	choice steers	1,281	5.25
18	roughish steers	1,103	4.45
16	fat pony steers	1,009	4.50
43	choice steers	1,372	5.55
30	good steers	1,234	5.15
48	choice steers	1,353	5.25
16	choice steers	1,387	5.30
19	cows	900	3.25
42	extra steers	1,433	5.95

HOGS—The hog trade opened inactive and weak this morning and continued dull and unsettled to the close. Early sales showed a decline of 5@10c as compared with Saturday's prices, and before the close values had further depreciated to the extent of 10c. With two or three exceptions there were no sales at over $5.60, while the larger portion of the transfer were at prices ranging downward from $5.30. There was about the usual number of Eastern buyers, but in the absence of any considerable packing demand, (only one packer was operating) there was little or no competition, and trade dragged heavily throughout, at $4.75@5.15 for common; at $5.25@5.35 for medium, and at $5.40@5.65 for good to choice. There were plenty of "skippers" and inferior lots, for which the best bids obtainable were $4.00@4.65. The market closed dull and weak, with many inferior and common lots remaining in the pens unsold. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	180	$4.75	41	204	$5.25	34	192	$5.35
25	188	5.35	55	260	5.25	47	211	5.40
103	164	5.20	49	171	5.40	82	185	4.90
93	182	4.85	89	178	5.45	55	202	5.40
43	195	5.35	45	172	5.45	17	145	4.50
43	238	5.35	60	244	5.35	136	198	4.75
48	182	5.40	44	237	5.40	32	229	5.30
44	187	5.35	63	155	5.15	47	207	5.70
43	415	5.75	67	200	5.30	45	162	5.35
45	335	5.60	48	200	5.50	69	188	5.15
65	293	5.40	64	171	5.10	75	193	5.60
56	250	5.50	105	160	5.15	119	171	5.35
58	161	5.10	109	263	5.20	49	188	5.35
60	139	5.00	48	263	5.50	44	220	5.30
92	148	4.85	76	258	5.35	22	141	5.00
73	180	5.00	119	226	5.62½	45	211	5.45
80	149	4.90	54	225	5.35	173	164	5.25
47	201	5.35	48	183	5.35	40	211	5.35
45	277	5.25						

SHEEP—There was a good demand for this class of stock at firm prices. In addition to the wants of city butchers there was a liberal inquiry for shipment East, and the moderate receipts were easily disposed of. Sales were chiefly at $4.75@5.50, but we quote the extreme range for poor to extra at $3.75@6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 850; total for the week, 3,264; owners, on account of a light run, advanced prices ¼@⅜c over last week's closing prices, and obtained the same. There is rejoicing to-day over the reported reduction on through freight from Chicago to New York and from Buffalo to Albany and New York. The reduction is attributed to the direct influence of the Western Granges.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week, 7,100; most of the sheep that went over the scales this morning were sold yesterday afternoon at about last week's closing prices. The same rates could not be obtained to-day. Market dull, and buyers hanging off.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,600; total for week 12,900, against 13,000, same time last week. The market dragged $5.25@5.62½; Yorkers, $5.90@6.25; heavy hogs, buyers holding off; quality good.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—HOGS—Receipts, 4,970; market extremely dull; prices tending downward. Live, $5.62½@5.67, with 9 cars poor Ohio's $5.50@5.60 per 100 lbs. Dressed, slow at $7.25@7.87½, for medium to light city; and $6.75@7.25 for Western.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

In the dry goods market the past week has developed nothing calling for special comment. While there has been no particular inquiry in the demand for any line of goods, the movement in staple domestic productions, and in dress fabrics generally, has been on a more liberal scale than is often witnessed at this season. Numerous purchasers from the more remote points are already here, canvassing the market with reference to their spring selections, and the season now about opening promises to be one of greater activity and larger profits than our merchants have experienced for several years. During the past few days prices have ruled very steady and uniform, but the fact that stocks, both in distributors' hands and at the source of supply are comparatively of meagre proportions, imparts to the market a buoyant tone, and, when the spring trade shall have fairly opened it seems probable that prices of nearly all standard productions will again move upward. With a satisfactory active trade with stocks liberal and finely assorted, and collections coming forward promptly, the market may be regarded as in an eminently healthy condition. In carpeting only a moderate amount of trading has been done, orders being small and generally restricted to supplying immediate requirements, but this is the quiet season with carpet-dealers, and the present inactivity occasions no uneasiness.

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	12½	Langley, standard	11½
Atlantic H, 4-4	12	Langley, A	11
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Cabot A, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	12½	Lyman T	10
Indian Head, 7-8	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	10
Nashville	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	9½
Appleton A	12½	Shawmut, L L	9½
Adriatic	10	Tremont, C C	9½
Stark A, 4-4	12	Empire State	9
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9
Augusta	11	Neponset	9
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Nonpareil	9
Medford	11	Quaker	7½
Mystic River	10½	Granite, B	8½
Mackinaw	9½		

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	14	Indian Orchard, O	10½
Nashua R, 36-in	13½	Indian Orchard, BB	9½
Nashua O, 33-in	11	Indian Orchard, W	9½
Pepperell E, 40-in	13	Dwight Star, 4-4	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	11	Dwight Star, 40-in	14
Pepperell O, 33-in	10	Continental C	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	9	Boott, R	9
Salisbury F	11	Boott, M	11
Salisbury R	10½	Lawrence S	9
Salisbury O	9½	Newmarket A	9
Salisbury N	8½	Massachusetts B B	9
Crescent	10	Nevada A	9
Fall River	11½	Massachusetts E	9
Prescott X L	12	Portsmouth P	9
Indian Orchard, A	12	Mohawk	8

PRINTS.

Merrimac F, Pink	11	Garner	8½
Merrimac D	10	Amoskeag	9
Pacific	10	Mourning	9
Hamilton	10	Shirting	9
Richmond	10	Mallory Pink	10
American	10	Mallory Purple	10
Sprague	10	Manchester	9
Gloucester	10	Wamsutta	7½

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	9	Middlesex	
Lancaster	12½	Glasgow	12
Bates	12½	Bairds	12
Amoskeag	12½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	14	Amoskeag	13
Pemberton	11½	Indian Orchard	12
Androscoggin	14	Canoe	10

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	7½	Garner	8
Washington	7½	Warren	9½
Lonsdale	9		

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	21	Blackstone, AA	13½
New York Mills	19	Cabot	13½
Utica Nonpareil	19½	Senate, AA	13½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	14
Oriental	16½	Clinton C	10½
Davol	17½	Newmarket, C	11½
Pride of the West	20	Newmarket, H	10½
Langdon, GB	19	Boott, E	10
Fruit of the Loom	15½	Boott, B	13
Lonsdale	15	Thorndike B	10½
Androscoggin, L	15	Thorndike C	9
Auburn, A	15	Eagle, AA	10
New York Ida	15	Green, H	9½
Gem of the Spindle	14	Green, G	9½
Hill, 4-4	14	Vaughan XX	9½

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	32½	Conestoga CT, 4-4	13
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Conestoga AA, 30-in	13
Amoskeag, ACA	28	Methuen, AA	21½
Amoskeag, A	22	Falls A	13½
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	10½
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	23
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	26	Thorndike, A	13
Conestoga extra, 4-4	23	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	10½
Conestoga GM, 4-4	23	Pittsfield	8½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		

DENIMS.

York Blue	24	Nelson, IXL	20
Amoskeag	24	Curtis	18
Columbian	22½	Warren, AXA	22
Otis, AXA	21	Warren, BB	20
Otis, BB	19	Warren, CC	17
Otis, CC	17	Uncasville UCA	16
Beaver Creek, AA	20	Warregan	16
Beaver Creek, BB	18	Haymaker	15
Beaver Creek, CC	16	Boston	13
Pearl River	22½		

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	20	Whittenton cheviot	14
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	14
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	11½@12½	American, 3-3	12
Uncasville, UCA	14@15		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpet Warps	32½@35	Batts	9@20
Twines	31@35	Cotton Yarn	23½

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	70	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	70
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.25

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$ 1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.35

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	62½
Belgrade	.90	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@28	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85	China matting 4-4	30
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.25	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.35
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE COURTS.

A Decision that Interests Sailors.

The Dangers of Compromising with Debtors.

Collision on the River--Bankruptcy Items.

WHAT IS A STALE CLAIM?

Judge Blodgett gave a decision in the case of Nelson against the scow Harriett Ann yesterday, which will be of interest to sailors and others having maritime liens. The action was a libel brought by Ole M. Nelson against the scow, or scow-schooner, Harriett Ann and her owners for wages, amounting to about $500. It appeared that Nelson had worked during the season of 1869, part of 1870, and 1871. John A. Nelson, the brother of the libellant, was the owner until the spring of 1871, when he sold to Snell and Lipe, and Snell subsequently sold to Lipe, who purchased free and clear of all liens. Libellant now brings suit for all his wages earned during the seasons of 1869, 1870, and 1871.

The Judge remarked in his decision that the lien of a sailor was secret, and that some limit should be fixed to the time for which it should extend. No statutory bounds are fixed, but the rule to which Judge Longyear has adhered, that the lien should not be allowed over one year, was a just one. In that case, reported in the second volume of the *Legal News*, p. 351, Judge Longyear discussed at length the question of what a stale claim was. Sailors generally need their wages at the close of the season to support them during the winter, and if a man allows his wages on a vessel to remain for several seasons, during which time the vessel changes owners, as in this case, he must be held to have abandoned his lien on the vessel, and to look to the owner alone. Wages are a first lien upon the vessel, and all know it; and if they suffer wages to remain unpaid, notwithstanding the universal necessity for prompt payment, it raises the presumption that they have waived their lien.

This is, however, not an inflexible rule, because what shall make a claim stale is always a question of fact, to be determined by all the facts in each case. It is enough to say that the claim for the years 1869 and 1870 must be found to be stale as against the present owners. When Snell and Lipe were the owners, they were bound to see that all wages were paid, and as the proof shows that libellant worked on the vessel in the fall of 1871, during which he earned wages to the amount of $240, which he has not been paid, his claim will be allowed for that amount, without interest, as the proof shows he never demanded payment of the owners, and the fair presumption is that they would have paid him if he had made demand.

THE LAW OF SQUEEZING.

A ruling was made by Judge Blodgett yesterday in the case of Bullen against Blaine, which will be of interest to merchants who try the squeezing process with their customers. The suit was brought by John Bullen against Celestian Blaine to recover on a note for $500 given by the latter, as is claimed, for services rendered in obtaining a compromise from Blaine's creditors at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. The defense holds that the note was extorted as a condition for dismissing proceedings in bankruptcy. It appears that proceedings had been begun against Blaine when Bullen came on here in the interest of a firm in New York to see as to what terms could be made. Blaine offered 40 cents. Bullen thought he could raise 50 per cent, and offered that, if Blaine would pay him $500 and 50 per cent on the firm's claim, he would induce the other creditors to release on the same basis. An intimation was also made that, if the agreement were not consummated, Bullen's firm would refuse to consent to Blaine's discharge. Blaine gave the note, and the arrangement was carried out. But the $500 was not paid, and suit was brought. The Judge, in his charge, said that if it were proved that the note was asked and given for services actually rendered by Bullen in procuring the consent of all of Blaine's creditors to the compromise, then the note had a good consideration, and was valid; but if, on the other hand, it should be shown that the note was extorted from Blaine, he being in bankruptcy and unable to obtain a discharge otherwise, the note was given under duress, and was void. It was settled that if a party, a creditor, took such a step, the consideration failed, and the rule could be stretched still farther, so as to include an agent who works in behalf of his principal. The jury, after being out less than five minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

DAMAGES FOR COLLISION.

The case of P. O. Peterson, owner of the schooner Barber, against the schooner Wend the Wave and tug Evans, was decided. The libel was filed to recover damages for a collision of the Wend the Wave with the Barber. The latter was made fast to the shore, while the former, in tow of the tug Evans, coming down stream, caught the Barber's fore-rigging and damaged it. The Judge held that it was the duty of the tug to carry her tow so that she should not collide, and, as there was no negligence shown by the Wend and Wave, the libel should be dismissed as to her, and the tug be held responsible for any damages occasioned by the collision.

A TROUBLESOME CARPENTER.

Brian Philpot filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court, setting out that he has been engaged for some time erecting a row of houses on some land of his in Avondale. Thomas L. Kempster, a contractor, was employed to erect them, and he employed one John Pfeiffer as carpenter. Pfeiffer did about $50 of work and filed a notice of mechanics' lien against complainant. He also commenced a suit before Justice Haines, without making Kempster party, and obtained a judgment for $132, on which execution was issued and put in the hands of W. E. Dempsey, Constable. Complainant avers that Pfeiffer and Kempster had a settlement in full about the time of the rendition of the judgment, and that Pfeiffer has no claim against him. Moreover, the Justice had no right or authority to issue a personal judgment. He, therefore, asks an injunction against Dempsey to restrain him from levying on any property under the execution. This was granted under a bond for $300.

BILL TO CORRECT A DEED.

Frederick Schwartz filed a bill yesterday against the heirs of Peter Schwartz to rectify a mistake in the conveyance of certain land. Complainant intended to purchase the north 43 acres of the E. W. ½ of Sec. 18, 41, 13, but by mistake the description was made the south 43 acres. Complainant gave a mortgage on the north 43 acres, but was surprised to find lately that he had no title thereto, and therefore files a bill to have the false description corrected.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Benjamin B. Sherman filed a bill against J. W. Stanley and wife to foreclose a mortgage made by defendants for $8,000 on Lot 11 and the north 42 feet of Lot 12, Block 51, in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of Gardner & Hodges, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel.

The final account of the Assignee of the estate of Munn, Norton & Scott was filed and referred to the Register.

An absolute order of dismissal in the case of E. H. Parker was entered.

William W. Bolery was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of Thomas Doyle.

An order was entered authorizing W. H. Jenkins, the Assignee of the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, to compromise disputed accounts, give credits where necessary, and sell the stock of lumber, sash, and blinds on hand, either in parcels or in the aggregate, as shall seem best.

J. W. Butler & Co. filed a petition against Albert W. Landon and A. G. Warner, trading as Landon & Co. They claim $342.59 on two overdue promissory notes, and charge, besides suspension of payment, that Landon & Co. allowed their printing-office to be sold under a fraudulent chattel mortgage, and also a conveyance of their property to one J. B. Boyd with intent to defraud. A rule to show cause Feb. 19, and a provisional warrant of seizure, were issued.

In the matter of H. M. Stealey & Co., one of the oldest commission houses in the city, now insolvent, the first meeting of creditors was yesterday held, at which J. Milton Oliver was appointed Assignee.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel Wann commenced a suit in assumpsit against William D. Judson, George P. Ripley, J. W. Wright, and Amos Tenney, for $18,000.

Charles Manuel brought suit for $2,000 against Patrick O'Connor.

E. M. Neiglesen and J. M. Shields begun an action against E. D. Shull, William Haynes, and Sidney Thomas, to recover $1,000.

Elias D. Shull and William Haynes filed a petition against Sidney Thomas and others for a mechanics' lien on No. 14 Twenty-eighth street to the amount of $3,800.

John B. Case brought an action in debt against William E. Greer, laying damages at $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Phineas B. Bartlett, Philemon B. Bury, John H. Reed, Osee W. Wilmot, DeWitt C. Davis, and W. S. Lines commenced an action in case against Celestian Blaine, laying damages at $2,500.

Theodore A. Shaw begun an action against Elston T. Wright for $12,000, and against W. Murray for $50,000.

Abram S. Eli, N. and William S. Hopkins joined in suing Samuel McCarty to recover $2,000.

Moses W. Powell sued Eli Jennings for $2,000.

O. H. Horton, Assignee of the Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company, for the use of Ebenezer Wakely, sued Arthur C. Ducat for $1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Mary Dohle was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late John Dohle, under an approved bond of $3,800.

The will of Ann Karnes was admitted to probate by dedimus, and letters testamentary were issued to George Karnes, under an approved bond of $150,000.

Book Auction.

The sale of English books will be resumed by Mr. Shaw at Harrison's, 204 and 206 East Madison street, this morning, at 10 o'clock, and continue at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock, afternoon and evening.

The books are selling very low,—very many for less than the cost of binding.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board. Terms reasonable.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FRONT and a single room nicely furnished to rent with board, to gentlemen; terms moderate.

85 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—To rent, with or without board, one large handsomely furnished room and one small.

107 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams—Nice front room and board; heated by furnace; gas, bath, and all modern conveniences.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Front room, second floor, suitable for a married couple, furnished and heated; party furnishing carpet preferred. Also, warm room suitable for two young gentlemen or ladies. Table excellent. House and location inviting; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park. Terms very moderate.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board with single rooms, $5 to $7. Day board $4 per week.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room with good board for two single gentlemen.

358 WEST LAKE-ST.—A SUITE OF NEWLY furnished south front rooms, with board, suitable for two persons, at $6 per week, or three at $5; new brick building.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND one or two rooms with modern improvements in a private family.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent with board.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with or without board. Day-boarders accommodated.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST., BRICK house—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $3.50.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, also single room, to rent with board.

447 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY-FURNISHED steam-heated room for two gentlemen, with first-class board.

532 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH modern improvements, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gents; also, single room. References required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board at reasonable rates; references required.

1099 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, well furnished, and first-class table for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms most reasonable.

North Side.

221 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—Three nice front rooms, furnished, to rent, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for married couple in private family; will pay about $15 per week; with room would be preferred. Address, to-day, X 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife and single gentleman, in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Address, stating terms per week or month, Y 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, UNfurnished, except carpets, with good board for a lady; must be on the South Side, between Twenty-second and Harrison-sts. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, Y 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, and good board, by two lady teachers, between Centre-av. and Green-st., Randolph and Harrison. Address stating terms R 4, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW CARPENTERS AND JOINERS CAN PURchase memberships in a Colorado Colony and pay one-half in work in improving the town. Address Room 2, 94 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, Room 16, 186 E. Madison.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 384 State-st.

EMERSON'S CLIP AND FILE FOR OFFICE papers, and Emerson's binder for music and all periodicals; the former for business men, the latter for everybody. Gold lettering neatly and promptly done. JOHN E. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 150 State-st.

LABORERS, MECHANICS, SERVANTS, AND contractors, your claims collected. Advice free. Room 20, 150 and 152 Dearborn-st. D. L. CARMICHAEL, Attorney.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND RANGE, SUITAble for a restaurant. Apply at 181 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUILD FOR SOME RESPONSIBLE party, 1 to 100 cottages; would, on a large contract, take some real estate. Satisfaction guaranteed by responsible parties. Address D 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, A man with money, to make $5,000 a year. L. S. RICHARDSON, Patent Agent.

WANTED—STOCK OF HARDWARE, FOR CASH and real estate. M. H. MORRIS, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—HOUSES ON LEASED GROUND OR those to be removed. Call or address, with particulars, D. S. FOOTE, 163 Washington-st., basement.

W. E. STATIA HAS LEGALLY TRANSFERRED all his right and title to the business, corn-file manufacturing, &c.; also the Post-Office Directory, in Room 18, U. S. Express Building, Washington-st., to and to be conducted by M. PATTERSON.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—OFFICE FURNIture, consisting of bookkeepers' desks, glass finish, also sitting desks, and glass partition for office division of store. Shelving, grocer's bins, and counters. Apply at 83 South Water-st.

WEST TROY LAUNDRY, 104 WEST WASHINGton-st.; gents' washing, $1 per dozen; ladies, $1.50 per dozen; warranted first-class.

LOST AND FOUND.

ESTRAYED—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 8, A yearling colt, bay color, dark mane and tail, small white spot in forehead. Was seen following horse-car going west on Lake-st. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to 494 West Lake-st.

FOUND—WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, NEAR the Court-House Square, a lap-robe, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at California House, 418 State-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Field, Leiter & Co.'s store and Hyde Park train, or on the train, part of a gold chain bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at office of KEITH BROS.

LOST—FEB. 10, ON TWENTY-SECOND OR STATE-sts., a pocket-knife marked "Jennie." Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at 946 State-st., corner Twentieth.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, A MINK collar, on Madison-st., between Centre-av. and Aberdeen. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 199 Ashland-av.

LOST—FROM 572 MADISON-ST., CENTRE-AV. Stables, at 10 o'clock last evening, one buckskin horse, with black mane and tail; had harness on; a just reward for his return.

STOLEN—IF THE WOMAN WHO TOOK SILK handkerchief from Wabash House parlor, Tuesday, will return the same, she will save herself trouble, as she is known.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY ONE HAVING CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES for sale can have them disposed of by putting them on sale at the most legitimate location in Chicago; no charge for storage. Wanted—20 head of cheap horses suitable for shipping South. Chicago Horse Market, 235 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE DAYTON WAGON; ALSO TWO express wagons, at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MULES 8 YEARS OLD, sound, kind, and gentle; are now in Central Illinois. Will sell for $325. Purchaser to take them, if suited, on arrival. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE WORK-HORSE, 8 YEARS old, weighing 1,400 pounds; one fine black, 5 years old, 15 hands high; one fine bay mare, 5 years old, 16 hands; all sound and kind. Call from 8 to 12 only, at stable 701 West Lake-st.

HORSES AND MULES WANTED FOR SOUTHERN market; also heavy draft horses for Boston market. Apply to H. SHUHLEIN, sale stable, 188 State-st.

WANTED—HORSE, LIGHT TOP DELIVERY wagon, and harness. 31 Washington-st.

WANTED—A BAY MARE, 14½ TO 15 HANDS high; young, sound, and good traveler. Call at Grand Central Stables, 27 and 29 Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—AN OPEN BUGGY FOR A light delivery wagon, or pay cash if a bargain. State price, etc. CLARKE BROS. & EMERSON, 278 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A "NEW AMERICAN" COOK STOVE, in good order, only having been used six months. Will sell cheap for cash. Call at the United States Hotel, Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND MERchandise of every description at auction Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturer's prices. WILLIS LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

IF YOU ARE DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS or any kind, merchandise, or old lots of goods, call at 63 South Canal-st. We have daily sales, make liberal advances, or purchase goods. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 125 Dearborn-st., near Madison:

CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Michigan-av., 40x172 feet, near Adams-st.
Michigan-av., ... feet, near Adams-st.
Wabash-av., ... with fine building.
Monroe-st., 25x190 feet, near Dearborn-st.
State-st., ... feet, near Eldridge-court.
State-st., ... feet, near Thirty-fourth.
Fourth-av., 25x100 feet, near Polk-st., will have a Dearborn-st. front, and near corner.
Harrison-st., fine lot near Clinton-st.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-fifth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Indiana-av., brick house and lot near Thirty-eighth-st.
26 Thirty-eighth-st., brick house and lot, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, at a bargain.
Elegant brown-stone front of 14 rooms, on South Side; is one of the best-built houses in the city, and well-located; $20,000.
Bryant-av., 25-foot lot near Vincennes-av.
Burnside-st., 48x125 feet, corner Thirty-fifth.
Van Buren-st., 2 lots near Western-av.
Ashland-av., 25-foot lot near Twelfth-st., cheap.
Harrison-st., house and lot, near Oakley, $800 down, balance easy monthly payments.
Warren-av., ... feet, south front, near Leavitt-st.
Lake-st., house and deep lot, near Ann.
Jackson-st., house and lot near Jefferson-st.
Mohawk-st., 25-foot lot, near Wisconsin-st.
Church-st., 25-foot lot, near Centre-st.
Newberry-av., 7 lots near Wright-st.

AUSTIN.

Pine-st., corner of Chestnut, 48x158 feet.

LAKEVIEW.

147x135 feet, on Green Bay road, near Diversey-st.

HYDE PARK.

100x183 feet corner Madison-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.; has three fronts, and is very desirable.
5 acres, corner of Sixty-fourth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
100 fine lots, 25x160 feet each, on State-st., Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-ninth-sts.
Michigan-av., 1,200 feet, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-sts., cheap. F. C. VIERLING.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, southeast corner Forty-second-st. and Evans-av., $3,300, $500 cash.

2-story house and lot on Jefferson-st., Hyde Park, near depot, easy payments, or will trade for lot in or near the city.

Three lots on southeast corner Seventy-fifth-st. and Stony Island Boulevard, near Grand Junction, at a great bargain.

40x180 feet on Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., Oakland, cheap, or will trade.

50x200 feet at Kenwood, fronting lake, cheap, or will trade.

50x155 on Madison-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., Hyde Park, bargain.

House and 75x164, fine place, in Egandale, near Oak-st., octagon brick, all modern improvements, and barn, or will trade.

5 acres on corner Stony Island Boulevard and Seventy-fifth-st., great bargain, or will trade.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MEN AND WOMEN OF CHICAGO, do you want a bargain in one or more lots? We are ordered to sacrifice two lots on Western-av. and two on Oakley-st., beautiful lots in that rapidly improving part of the city south from Madison-st. This is one of the best opportunities of a life-time. Call and see about it. RICE & CADWELL, 71 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS ON OAKLEY, DAVIS, Wilmott, and Hoyne-sts., only $650; on Lincoln Park streets, $1,000 to $1,200. These lots are but one and two blocks from the horse-cars and omnibuses, and very cheap. Please investigate. G. B. GRIFFIN, 123 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS, BLOCKS, AND acres near C. & N. W. car shops and Central Park. WEST CHICAGO LAND CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PACKING-HOUSE LOTS AT Union Stock-Yards. Sole agents for Packers' Addition. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE, 115 FEET ON Sherman-st., between Harrison and Polk. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET EAST FRONT ON MICHIgan-av., and 150 east front on Wabash-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., cheap, on long time. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT house, east front on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; lot 25x175. Can be bought cheap on long time. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY-FINISHED 3-STORY and basement brick house, marble front, 14 rooms; one of the most convenient locations in the city for a business man, within three-quarter mile of the business centre. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50x183 FEET ON WABASH-AV., EAST front, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., at a bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. YOUNG & NEWBURY, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS ON Kesley and Farrell-sts., one-half block north Thirty-first; $2,500 each. Title perfect. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, 50x160, ON Michigan-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. GEO. H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, DEARBORN-ST. FRONT, between Harrison and Polk-sts., $230; on easy terms. J. HENRY EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT, marble front house, three rooms deep, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., $9,500. J. HENRY EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, BRICK RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st. J. HENRY EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS near Boulevard, and cash for house and lot north of Thirtieth-st., worth $5,000 to $8,000. Timber lands in Michigan and Illinois for lots or farm. Room 1, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. YOUNG & NEWBURY, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE, with brick basement; dining-room on main floor; No. 1089 Michigan-av. Lot 44x150 ft. to 20-ft. alley. YOUNG & NEWBURY, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT on South Side, for $5,000, half cash, being $2,000 less than was offered before the panic. Address H 44, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AN UNINCUMBERED LOT AND NEW cottage on South Side near Halsted-st.; now ready for occupancy; small payment down, balance to suit purchaser. It is cheap; call and buy a home instead of paying extravagant rent. M. D. LATHROP, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with stone trimmings, on Langley-av., just south of Ellis Park. House is nearly new, has all modern improvements. For particulars call on or address the OWNER, No. 3 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, $5,500 WILL PURchase the elegant new brick house No. 804 West Tyler-st. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—150 FEET, EAST front near Twenty-sixth-st.
120 feet, west front, corner Twenty-ninth-st.
40 feet, east front, near Peck-court.
Calumet-av., northwest corner Twentieth-st., 92½x177½ feet.
Fifth-av., northwest corner Monroe-st., 80x85½ feet.
A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, Southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY—300 FEET ON OGDEN-av., cheap. 50 feet corner of Van Buren and Lincoln. J. S. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Forty-ninth-st., at $50 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Forty-ninth-st., at $50 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS CORNER, 50 FEET front, corner Loomis and Nebraska-sts. Call on owner, 240 Laflin-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-st., 50x136, $156 per foot; a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ON INdiana-av., east of Robey-st., only $2,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—14 LOTS ON PARK-AV., two blocks west of Great Eastern R. R.; will sell single lots if desired, cheap, and favorable terms given. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV.—2 LOTS 48x120 FEET, near Fiftieth-st., east front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—20 LOTS ON WEST Lake-st., two blocks west of Great Eastern Railroad. Fine chance for small investments. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 70x185 FEET, EAST front, near Twenty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON EVANS-AV. $3,500.
Lots at South Chicago, $200 to $800.
Lots at Englewood, $500 to $1,200.
Lots on Wallace and Hubbs-sts., near Thirty-fourth, $1,600.
A cottage and lot on Winchester-av., between Monroe and Madison-sts. Will sell it on time for what it is worth in cash. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 MADIson-st., lots on Rebecca-st. and Waverly-av., 1½ miles inside city limits, east side Douglas Park and near Ogden-av.; buses run within one block; can sell cheap.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-AV., near boulevards, street-cars, etc.; lot 60x180; fine barn; plenty of trees, shrubbery, etc. Will sell at a bargain for cash. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—400x140 FEET ON PAVILION BOULEvard, just west of South Park. A bargain can be had; easy terms; or small house taken for first payment.
1,000x140, on Fifty-sixth-st., adjoining boulevard; only $28 per foot, one-sixth cash, balance easy.
C. W. RIGDON, Owner, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. AND SIXTEENTH-ST. Two desirable residences. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INSIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY. Prairie Farmer site, 112 East Monroe, 80x190; splendid for improvement. Dr. REA, 68 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-av. Beautiful lots on these fine thoroughfares, just outside of the South city limits, at low prices and on easy terms. Please call for a plat of this choice property. For improvement or investment, there is nothing on the South Side more attractive, or that presents greater inducements. ... J. ESAIAS WARREN, 10 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT, MARBLE-front, 4 rooms deep, Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; $16,000. REES, PRINCE & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER CALIFORNIA-AV. and Taylor-st.; 3 lots corner Bissell and Centre-sts.; lot 100x110 corner Wisconsin and Franklin-sts.; 6 acres in school section, west of Central Park, on Harrison-st.; 4 houses and lot ... West Madison-st.; lots on ... Madison-st., near Western-av. The above property can be bought at decided low figures. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS-ST., $800 EACH. Lots on Jackson-st., $900 each, just west of California-av.; $200 down, and balance on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-office Box 1037.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP AND ACcessible building property by the lot, block, or acre, by D. KNIGHT CARTER, 157 Washington-st. At Melrose and Maywood, one-half hour's ride west from the Wells-st. depot, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway. Trains thereto pass through the delightful and growing suburban towns of Austin, Oak Park, and River Forest. Melrose and Maywood are situated on a high ridge, or table land, 50 feet above the level of the lake, dividing the waters flowing east into Lake Michigan and west into the Mississippi River, and there cannot be a more healthful location. You have already three churches, one high and one Normal school, hotels, livery stables, factories, lumber, brick, coal, and wood yards, drug, dry goods, and grocery stores, and shops of all kinds. You avoid city taxation and high rents, and get high, dry grounds, pure air, diversified scenery, and a beautiful park, with roving and hunting grounds. The park is of uneven ground, with native trees; has two artificial lakes, is provided with various means of amusement, with music-stand, rustic bridges, walks and drives, and contains an observatory, from the top of which may be viewed an extent of territory for 30 miles around, and which affords one of the finest views in the West. You have a good class of neighbors; your children encounter no rough classes at school, everything is desirable, and your accessibility is such that 30 minutes' ride in a nicely-heated passenger car and 12½ cents fare will place you in the business centre of Chicago, and much quicker than were you residing on Thirtieth-st., Ashland-av., or Lincoln Park, and relying on street-cars or stages. Your yearly expenses are greatly diminished, and you can reach your place of business quicker and more comfortably. Success in life begins by owning your own home and not paying rent, and men who pay rent are most generally kept poor thereby. Savings banks fail and strip you of your money, but money put into a home is secured to you through life. You can buy a desirable, accessible home for from $300 to $700, on long time, and no money down if you wish to use it in building. Land is, and must be, the basis of absolute security, and it is the only refuge for money, and this land as an investment will double all the money you may put into it, even should you prefer not to improve it. Maps and circulars giving information furnished free by calling on or writing to D. KNIGHT CARTER, at the office of the Melrose Company, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND NORTHWESTern Car-Shop property. The West Chicago Land Company are offering for sale, on favorable terms, desirable building lots only two blocks from Central Park, and adjacent to the new Car Works of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, on Madison, Lake, Kinzie, and other streets. There is no locality improving as rapidly as this. J. D. HARVEY, Agent for West Chicago Land Co., 134 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE SIDE—AN ELEGANT TWO-story French roof frame dwelling, with large attic and brick basement, nine large rooms, 7 closets, bath-room, pantry, &c.; south front, lot 100 by 300 feet, 3 minutes' walk from the depot; location and surroundings beautiful; price $5,700; terms favorable. Inquire of A. B. ANTHONY, on the premises, or JARED GAGE, at Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWELVE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES in Englewood, 2½ miles from city limits; no rivers to cross nor delays; 50 first-class passenger trains daily. For sale on monthly payments by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—4 VERY FINE HOUSES ON LARGE lots, in South Evanston, beautifully located near lake shore. For sale on easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, in Section 7, east of Female College. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN SEC. 15, 41, 13, LOT 12, CONTAINing 6 acres, very cheap. A warranty deed will be given. Inquire at 379 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO. Lots for sale on the Ridge at Washington Heights. Lots for sale at the Northwestern car-shops. R. P. BLANCHARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—28 ACRES ADJOINING MONtrose and Irving Park; fine for subdivision. WILLIAM PRICE, No. 133 East Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—THREE acres two blocks south of Tracy-av. depot on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—10 acres corner Halsted-st. and Tracy-av. Bargain. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—100 choice building lots two blocks south of Tracy-av. depot, on monthly payments; $150 each. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, $160 each; size, 25x125 ft.; streets and sidewalks to depot completed. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—12 acres at Raymond-st. Depot and directly alongside the branch of Rock Island Railroad; $1,000. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—NEAR KENWOOD Depot, Hyde Park, 150 feet, east front, for $9,000, on long time at 8 per cent. No money required, and will loan $3,000, to party who will build. A rare opportunity to locate a private residence or block of buildings which would yield a fine rental. GEO. H. ROZET, Room 8, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, TWO-story cottage, 7 rooms, and lot, in Cottage Grove, near Ellis Park, only $3,000. Address X 30, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BUSINESS PROPERty on State-st., splendid location for grocery, hardware, or flour and feed business. Lots on Wabash and Michigan-avs., ... blocks from South Park. Lake water by July next adds greatly to the advantages of this property. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FOR this week only, 6 Irving Park lots, 7 Humboldt Park lots, 8 Washington Park lots at 25 per cent. actual valuation; ¼ cash, ¼ one year, at 8 per cent. Several houses and lots, well rented, to exchange for unimproved acres or for sale cheap. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—2 OR MORE LOTS IN IRVING PARK, fronting on the Boulevard, at ½ their worth by appraisal, if parties cannot agree. H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND acres, and houses and lots on easy terms. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN CAR-works—Lots and blocks at this rapidly growing point on easy terms. There is money to be made here. C. E. CRAFTS, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN SEC. 1, 38, 14.
44 acres in Sec. 6, 38, 12.
10 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 12.
18 acres in Sec. 9, 38, 12.
5 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 12.
J. S. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE AUSTIN LOTS, CORNER, near depot, east and south fronts; 125x180; very cheap; cash and long time. W. W. CLARKE, 146 LaSalle-st., Otis Block, basement.

FOR SALE—AT LAWNDALE, 3½ AND 5 ACRES near stage-line; a bargain will be given. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON BOULEVARD, NORTH of Humboldt Park; will sell at a great sacrifice. G. E. STOWE, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO 5-ACRE blocks in Attwood's Addition to Washington Heights, subdivided into 48 25x125 foot lots each; will sell cheap on small cash payment, or exchange for improved city property and assume incumbrance. H. L. DIETRICH, Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE TRACT OF 10 ACRES NEAR Lawndale depot, Ogden-av. frontage, at less than market price. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-THIRD-ST., ENGLEWOOD, two lots cheap; also choice lots at Ridgelawn or Canfield, on monthly payments. D. S. FOOTE, 163 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3½, 5, or 10 ACRES AT WASHington Heights. ISAAC H. PRICE, 190 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE with 50-foot lot, only $4,500, the cheapest in the place. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL SPLENdid houses and lots at Irving Park; will be sold at low figures or exchanged for unimproved lots or good Iowa lands. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE CHOICEST CORNERS at Washington Heights, 100x150 and 100x125, within two blocks of railroad crossing; both very desirable for business or residence purposes. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1 BLOCK, 5 ACRES, CHOICE GROVE, 2 blocks, 6½ acres each, prairie; 1 tract 30 acres, and 1 tract 40 acres, near depots at Washington Heights and Morgan Park, at such prices and terms as will double in value during 1874. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON ILLINOIS RIVER RAILroad, in Sec. 3, 37, 13, at $325 per acre, high and rolling, fenced, and trees; a rare bargain. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK-FARM OF 160 ACRES in Village of Ann, Fulton County, Ill., less than ½ mile of depot on C. B. & Q. R. R.; would take $2,000 or $4,000 worth of property as first payment; balance in 10 years. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A $3,000 HOMEstead in Morris; $675 cash will pay $1,075; balance easy. Address U 68, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—100 OR 200 FEET AT OR BETWEEN Ninety-fifth-st. and Morgan Park. Address X 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY NEAR RAILROAD and city, in exchange for good improved property clear; will assume. M. H. MORRIS, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A PIECE of business property worth about $50,000, and paying a rental that will justify the investment. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, BY F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 125 Dearborn-st., ... State-st., north of Twelfth-st., lot of about 20 feet; all cash.
Cottage and lot on monthly payments, about $300 cash.
Lot for about $1,200 cash in good neighborhood.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth-sts., worth from $10,000 to $20,000. Address, with full description and lowest price, H 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTH-SIDE BUILDING LOT OR residence east of Clark-st., in exchange for one of the best cottages on the West Side, furnished or unfurnished; will assume incumbrance. Address R 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT OUTSIDE OF FIRE-LIMITS, south of Madison-st.; Ogden-av. preferred; give description and lowest price. Address R 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000 TO INVEST IN FIRST-CLASS paper, running one, two, or three years, well secured by city real estate. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES TO rent, or real estate of any description to sell, will find ready customers by leaving a description with us, as we have customers for lots, houses, acres, and farms. J. R. WHEELER & CO., Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE—AN OLD-ESTABlished firm wish to engage a store that can be made secure without having to employ a private watchman. Rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, G. G., 261 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, en suite, or one good-sized alcove room, for gentleman and wife, South Side, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., and east of State. Address U 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms for housekeeping. Address TUNER, 205 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 8 ROOMS, PLAINLY furnished, and ready for housekeeping, and not over a quarter of a mile from the Court-House, in a good neighborhood. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON WEST SIDE between Fulton, VanBuren, and Lincoln-sts., about $35 to $40 per month. WILLS & CARMAN, 173 LaSalle.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM—135 ACRES UNDER CULtivation, 15 acres heavy timber, well watered, for city property, unincumbered, or for stock of groceries. Price $4,000. Room 15, No. 83 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GENERAL STOCK OF GROceries, teas, and crockery for city property, unincumbered. Bankrupt stock; will invoice $5,000 to $6,000. Room 15, No. 83 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE 10-ACRE BLOCK, 40 minutes' ride from Court-House. Incumbered one-third. Will make good trade for residence on West or South Side. Address T 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN EQUITY WORTH $12,000 and rented so as to pay 10 per cent on this amount, for improved farm, or farms free from incumbrance. Address O 43, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME TOP BUGGY (nearly new) for a light business wagon, and difference in cash. Apply to J. S. DOTTEN, 28 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front, on North Franklin-st., near Lincoln Park, for cottage and lot and cash, or other good improved or unimproved city or suburban property; this is an opportunity seldom offered. H. S. DIETRICH, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 2, Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO BLOCKS OF THE highest ridge land at Morgan Park (Washington Heights), having a large frontage on Vincennes and Western-avs.; will exchange for improved city property, ... for a person wanting suburban property that will increase in value in the next year without any additional expense or care. H. S. DIETRICH, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR DIAMONDS, ONE NICE chamber set with all the appointments. Address Y 44, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM IN WINNEBAGO COUNTY and fine 10-acre property near Hinsdale, for city property. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES PINE TIMBER IN Pine County, Minn., for Chicago and suburban real estate. Address or apply to GEORGE W. HENRY, 273 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL PROPERTY IN GOOD town, $6,000, for goods, city or suburban property, or land; also hardware stock, $3,000, for cash or suburban lots. Cottage and lot, or lots, wanted for farm. L. P. SWIFT, SON & WATTS, Room 25 Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House.

TO EXCHANGE—136 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near Fifty-sixth-st., to exchange for acre property. Equity about $6,000. L. J. HITZ, 361 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WINDOW-FRAMES, FOR A small stock of notions, stationery, carpets, or furniture. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR A good farm. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR horse and buggy. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A BEAUtiful improved farm, with two good dwellings, artesian well, granaries, etc., within 70 miles of Chicago. BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—TOBACCOS, TEAS, WHISKIES, and groceries for cash and improved real estate; give good trade. 143 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS, IOWA, KANSAS, or Missouri preferred, for Chicago and other property. SCHIELDS, Reaper Block, Room 12.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN HYDE Park for billiard tables. Particulars at 727 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF goods, a circular saw-mill and handle factory, doing a good business; good reasons given for selling. Address Drawer 7, Dowagiac, Mich.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE IN HAND TO loan for 3, 2, or 1 year, $4,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, and $1,500 on inside improved city real estate, and money in hand for the purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by such real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST ALL BANKRUPT INSURANCE companies cashed at highest rates by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A NOTE FOR $3,000 DUE IN TWENty-nine months, drawing 10 per cent payable semi-annually and secured by real estate worth nearly three times the amount. LORD & EISENHART, 12 Methodist Church Block.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL BANKRUPT insurance policies. Inquire at Room 1 Methodist Church Block between 12 and 2 o'clock p. m. S. SEELEMAN.

I CAN CLOSE A FEW LOANS OF 2 TO 5 YEARS of $2,000 to $5,000, on city real estate. J. HENRY EOFF, successor to AYRES & EOFF, basement, 74 Washington-st.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL estate, in sums from $100 to $10,000; also, on notes and other securities at 151 South Clark-st., Room 2, M. C. CLANCY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, FOR 3 or 5 years; a few small sums in hand, and can close at once if abstracts are brought down. MEAD & CO., 153 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, cottages on leased land, pianos, &c. Loans negotiated. A few gold watches for sale cheap. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages and any good collaterals, at low rates. D. E. FISKE, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO LOAN—$3,000 TO $15,000 ON FIRST-CLASS improved property. H. W. HUNT, Room 4 Methodist Church Block.

TO LOAN—$500 OR $1,500 FOR FEW MONTHS UPon 2d mortgages or secured notes. GEORGE D. PEASE, 99 Clark-st.

WANTED—$3,500 IMMEDIATELY ON FIRST-class property worth $8,500. Will pay 10 per cent and 2½ per cent commission; time to be 3 or 5 years. J. L. McKEEVER, 281 State-st., in bank.

WANTED—$7,000 AND $5,000 FIVE YEARS ON A 1 outside real estate, worth $20,000 and $15,000. Principals address U 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—$7,500 TO $10,000 AT 10 PER CENT and 5 commission on property that has an income value of $25,000. Principals call or address M. H. MORRIS, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

9 PER CENT—I CAN NEGOTIATE A FEW STRICTly choice 5-year loans on improved property at above rate. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

$50 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED land, furniture, diamonds, etc. Room 27, Kentucky Block, 126 South Clark-st.

$4,000 AND $2,000 FIRST-MORTGAGE REAL estate paper, due in from 2 months to 1 year, for sale. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

$7,500 $5,000, AND $2,500 TO LOAN ON CHIcago city property, for a number of years. Terms—good party, ample security, 10 per cent interest, and 2½ per cent commission; principals only dealt with. Address X 93, Tribune office.

$10,000—I HAVE THE CASH IN HAND TO loan on good inside property for five years in sums from $2,000 to $10,000. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

$13,500 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate, for five years. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

$40,000—CHEAP MONEY; NO COMMISsions charged. Wanted—A good mortgage for $40,000 having 2 to 5 years to run at 7 per cent, for $32,000 cash and 40 feet on Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st., valued at $16,000. Apply at Room 24, Portland Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PERSON WITH A SMALL capital to buy an interest in a manufacturing business of an article in universal demand. Address X 55, Tribune office.

A WELL FITTED-UP LAUNDRY FOR SALE; best stand on the West Side. Apply at 1000 West Madison-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL-LOCATED stove, tin, and hardware stand, with stock and fixtures, for sale on easy terms. Inquire on premises, 329 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING STORE FOR SALE; sales 30,000 a year; capital required, $2,000; best local stand in the city. Address N 75, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE AND CIGAR ROOM FOR sale cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 129 Dearborn-st., basement, between 11 and 1.

DRUG STORE (STOCK AND FIXTURES) FOR sale; on a good corner; old-established store; will invoice about $4,000; trade last year, $10,000, and the trade can be increased yearly. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

FAMILY GROCERY, NEAR CORNER LAKE AND Western-av., for sale, $2,400; half cash, balance trade. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

GROCERY STORE IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER and splendid locality, cheap for cash. Call at the South Division P. O., corner State and Thirty-second-sts., or J. DUNNE, 167 Madison-st.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A WELL-PAYING restaurant for sale; rare chance. Address P 2, Tribune office.

SAW AND SHINGLE MILL FOR SALE OR EXchange—4½ miles from railroad. Water-power, Flat River. Price, $25,000. Cash, $3,000; balance easy terms, or partner wanted with $3,000 or more. Pine-timber plenty and cheap near mill. Good market east and south. Star shingles always bring $2.50 at mill; make 40m daily. Address Box 26, Langston, Montcalm Co., Mich.

THE BEST FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS IN CHICAGO for man or woman; pays $30 a day; $6,000 stock on hand. You must have $2,000. 164 LaSalle-st., Room 41.

TO AN UPHOLSTERER OR CABINETMAKER, with a small amount of cash, this is a good chance; a furniture store in a city a few miles from Chicago, with a stock of furniture on hand; established 12 years. Call at 190 Twenty-second-st.

THE ADVERTISER OWNS A ONE-HALF INTERest in a well-established, good paying real estate business, but, owing to other business, is obliged to retire. A rare opportunity; come and investigate. 126 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

WOOLEN MILL—A SPLENDID 3-STORY BRICK woolen mill, 46x120 feet, in good running order, in Shelbyville, Ill., for sale at half its value. Terms easy. Address D. C. SMITH.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 23.

$500 CASH BUYS HALF INTEREST IN GENeral cash jobbing business, and clean stock, costing $1,000; clears $450 monthly; established several years; no further capital or bonus asked. 143 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

$1,000—A RELIABLE MAN WITH THIS amount and services can obtain half interest in a business paying $10,000 yearly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 21.

SEWING MACHINES.

OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, CITY AGENT FOR the Singer sewing-machine, 159 Dearborn-st., 163 Milwaukee-av., and 196 East Twenty-second-st.—Any person buying sewing-machines of us will not only receive the usual number of attachments, but also in addition that convenient little thread-holder for all sewing-machines, called Rolland's Improved Spool Monitor.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented; machines repaired. Open evenings.

$25 WILL BUY A SPLENDID GROVER & Baker family sewing-machine, equal to new; cost $60. Residence, No. 843 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 326 West Madison-st.

MADAME DEMOTT, CLAIRVOYANT, 120 WEST Madison-st. Ladies 50c, Gents, $1. Send for matrimonial circular, free.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLES WEDNESDAY NIGHTS AT 318 West Madison-st. Admittance, 50c. Satisfaction given or fee refunded.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; must write a good hand. Salary, $10 per week first year. State qualifications, age, and references, or communication will not be noticed. Address N 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY AND BILL-CLERK AND collector. Address, giving experience, references, salary expected, etc., X 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AT ONCE—AN EXPERIENCED blacksmith helper on light carriage work. Address F. P. WALLIS, Clinton Junction, Wis.

WANTED—PLASTERERS TO DO A GOOD JOB of lathing, plastering, and building two chimneys, and take their pay in a couple of South Chicago lots and some cash. Call, for few days, at new building corner Blue Island and Western-avs.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER CAN find steady employment a few miles out of the city. One who can purchase an interest preferred. For further information, address R 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITHS TO WORK ON piece-work. Apply at Chicago Vise and Tool Co., 149 Fulton-st.

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED CARPENTERS TO sell a patent. Apply at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A BOY WHO has worked at book-binding; also an errand boy. Apply to McDONALD & JOHNSON, Blank-Book Makers, 111 Madison-st.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDent; must be able to write rapidly and neatly. Address X 98, Tribune office, in hand-writing, stating number of words per minute; applicants can write in short-hand; also salary wanted, and references.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD FELT-HAT FINISHers. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 136 and 137 Lake-st. between 10 and 11 Monday morning.

WANTED—A PRINTER AND RETOUCHER. MOORE'S, 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKER; FIRST-CLASS gig-saddle hand. Apply this morning at 218 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, AT 86 SOUTH Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; A farmer sold 80 boxes in one day; another man cleared $40 in six days, above all expenses; don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. Chang-Chang Manufacturing Co., 90 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD WHITE WAITERS AT Ocean Oyster House, 81 Madison-st. Apply this morning.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS AT 85 DEARborn-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN WHO ARE FAMILiar with stationery and printing business. To suitable persons liberal terms will be made. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN FOR NIGHT watchman. American preferred. Good references required. Address Postoffice box 203.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND CANvasser, for a new and beautiful standard work. O. J. GRIFFITH, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING SOLICITOR at once. Good pay to the right man. M. O. BLAND & CO., 287 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A RUNNER AND A SMART BOY TO work in boarding-house. Apply at 189 Third-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of shawl and cloak department. None but an experienced and a first class salesman in this special department need apply. Address L, care Post-office box 2.

WANTED—A BOY 13 OR 14 YEARS OLD, TO ATtend a furnace and do household errands. Call at 117 South Park-av. between 9 and 11 Thursday morning.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY AND country for a tiptop paying business. Samples free. RAY & CO., 184 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SELL the Magic Inkstand. Call this day with testimonials. 104 Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "NEW YORK Tombs," sketches of Stokes, Walworth, Tweed, Genet, Sharkey, etc. OSGOOD & CO., subscription books, 4 h Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS FOR THIS CITY, must come well-recommended. The Alliance, 132 Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE EMployment to sell the quickest selling household articles out. Agents are now making money. Outfits, $1 to $15. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 63 ELM-ST., NORTH SIDE, AN ACtive tidy girl to do general housework.

WANTED—SWEDE, GERMAN, OR NORWEGIAN girl in small private family. Call at 308 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron at 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—EITHER A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL who thoroughly understands cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 7 Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; small family. Apply immediately at 400 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECOND-GIRL AT 440 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-IRONER AT SHEFFIELD'S Laundry, 261 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family, at 629 West Adams-st.

WANTED—COLORED COOK, AT 127 EAST ADams-st. Call before 9 a. m. Apply to A. MACDONALD, 127 East Adams-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; German or Swede preferred. Apply at ... Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer, faithful and willing, at 235 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED LADY FOR GENERAL housework, for the country; a good opportunity for a good home. Call to-day, at No. 150 South Dearborn-st., Room 8, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GOOD GIRL TO GO WEST; permanent home offered. State name, age, nationality, and how situated, or no notice will be taken. Address R 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR private boarding-house. Apply at 104 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL THAT CAN COOK; German preferred. Inquire, with reference, at No. 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER GIRL. 75 East Monroe-st. Entrance, Myers' Opera-House.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING; also one to assist in kitchen. Apply at 72 West Lake-st., up stairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL 12 TO 16 YEARS OLD TO take care children and be generally useful. Apply at 543 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY AT 599 Wabash-av. Apply between 8 and 10 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK AT 1239 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—AN ABLE, COMPEtent woman to take general charge and do the housework of a small family. Inquire at 9 Woodland Park, near Douglas-place.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—3 GOOD HOTEL COOKS, 1 FOR boarding-house; also Protestant nurse girl, at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 297 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY-COOK FOR country hotel. Star Employment Office, 136 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL A FEW profitable articles. 195 Fifth-av.

WANTED—BOOK-FOLDERS AND STITCHERS. Apply to McDONALD & JOHNSON, Book-Binders, 111 Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

A BACON & RAVEN ROSEWOOD, 7-OCTAVE piano-forte; in splendid condition; original cost, $450. Will sell with stool and cover for $160. No. 643 Michigan-av.

A BRAN-NEW BURDETT PARLOR ORGAN, 5 octaves, stops, tremolo, swell, &c.; cost $125. Will sell for $82. 643 Michigan-av.

BEST CABINET ORGAN IN THE WORLD. FIRST premium at Vienna, 1873. Excels all other in quality and durability. Prices lower than any others. Organs rented, with privilege of purchase by installments. Prices, $55 to $1,000. Catalogues with prices and full description sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 80 and 82 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DECKER BROTHERS' piano at a bargain. Also a first-class 7-octave rosewood piano for $225 less than regular price. 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE, FOUR ROUND-corner piano; marble-top chamber set, and Empire bed-room set. 197½ North Dearborn-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, $4 per month and upwards; also for sale at lowest prices at best terms. N. GOULD & SON, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 289 East Randolph-st. JOHN PRESTON.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT AND FOR SALE. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near VanBuren.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL $60 seal-skin muff and boa at $15. Residence, 843 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT LIGHT SILK dress, with two waists, just worn on one occasion. Apply by letter to Y 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO PAPER DEALERS AND CONSUMers—I have on hand a large lot of wrapping paper (all sizes) which I will sell in quantities to suit purchasers at a very low cash price. JOHN KELLY, 48 Market-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT LOT OF POULTRY, EGGS, and butter, at No. 119 East VanBuren-st., this day.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKET, $3 discount; also, a barber's chair. Apply 389 Fifth-av., corner Harrison. CHARLES A. WATHIER.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE AGENTS wanted through the Northwest and South for a new shuttle or lock-stitch sewing machine; territory given to responsible parties. Address J. C. TODD, Toronto, Canada.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY OVER 2,000, except Chicago, Bloomington, Minneapolis, with little money; can make $200 per month. Call Wednesday at Sands House, Room 21.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE OF THE BEST-SELLing articles in the market is ROLLAND'S improved Spool Monitor. Send $1.50 for sample at 159 and 196 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who can do office-work and make himself generally useful about a store for a small salary; references given. Address J. B., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper, salesman, or collector. Willing to work for small salary. Can furnish A 1 reference. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENtry-clerk or assistant bookkeeper; satisfactory references. Address P 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A good penman, accustomed to wholesale business, and strictly temperate, a position of any description. Address U 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had two years' experience in a wholesale lumber office, and thoroughly understands bookkeeping and assorting lumber. Very best of references given. Salary moderate. Address Q 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIgent young man in a railroad or express office, at moderate salary; good and rapid penman. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman as salesman in a wholesale grocery or commission house; has been bred to the business. Address R 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—A YOUNG physician and graduate in pharmacy wants a situation either to assist in or take charge of a retail drug-store; has some means and might buy in time. Address DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS watchmaker: speaks German, French, and English. Best of references. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND practical engineer, a man that has had twenty years' experience, and is capable of managing any kind of an engine, and can give the best of city references. Address T H, 121 Bremer-st., North Division.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A WHOLEsale business, by a young Scandinavian; has only been one year in this country; speaks English and good workman; best of references given. Address P 80, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman of long experience as first-class meat and pastry cook. Address G. M., 728 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a first-class family to do second-work and plain sewing or nurse. Please call for two days at 178 Wentworth-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second or general housework in a small family, West Side preferred. Call at 255 Blue Island-av., Wednesday, the 11th.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a good family. Can be seen for two days at 71 Noble-st., near Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A COMPEtent woman. Address N 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work or general housework in a private family. Call or address 314 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl in a private family to do housework. Call or address for 2 days at 348 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS first-class cook, German and English. Best of references. Apply at 144 Sedgwick-st., near Webster-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress; first-class references. Please address R 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Address R 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call at 279 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a first-class girl. Call from 9 to 12, for two days, at 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST COOK; boarding-house preferred. Call at 128 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT Norwegian girls in private families or boarding-houses. Please call at 26 and 41 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as cook in a private family. Address Mrs. M. N., 277 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in small private family, or second-work. Please call in rear of 416 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL WHO is used and willing to work; is good cook, washer, and ironer. 115 Augusta-st., near Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron in a first-class family, or general housework in a small family. Please call from 10 to 3 o'clock at 103 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. $4 per week. 300 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RELIABLE girls to do general housework in private family. South Side preferred. Reference furnished. Apply or address 1486 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADA GIRL IN private family as cook. City reference if required. Address for two days L S, 2 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work; is used to wait on table; references given. Address A D, 191 West Jackson-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW IN A private family to take care of children or do general housework; is a practical cook, and has lately kept house of her own. Address Mrs. B. WANG, 159 Erie-st., corner Carpenter.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, either as dressmaker or clerk; salary no object, if a good situation can be obtained. Address or call on Miss HATTIE MERRIT, 262 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CASHIER or housekeeper. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK—Furnished rooms, $12 single, or $14 for two; also, unfurnished room.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, very cheap. Room 43, 113 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD SINGLE ROOMS, 50 CENTS PER day, at Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st. Also rooms by week or month.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS TILL MAY 1 OR LONGER. 61 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BEST LOCATION in the city and lowest prices, 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade Court, Room 11.

TO RENT—SEVERAL UNFURNISHED AND FURnished rooms for lodging or light housekeeping at lowest rates, 249 and 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS. References required. 297 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE closet, register heat, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room—use of parlors, private family—Thirty-eighth-st., John's place.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FURNISHED ALL complete for housekeeping, to a couple without children; very low rent; or unfurnished rooms. No. 795 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—274 MICHIGAN-AV., NICE ROOMS, single or en suite; would board one or two couple without children; private family.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room suitable for gentleman and wife, or two ladies, with or without board. Day-boarders accommodated. 289 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 3-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, suitable for boarding-house, in desirable location on South Side. Furniture for sale. For particulars, address N 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, pleasantly located on Pine-st., near Indiana-st., for one year from May 1, 1874, at $100 per month. Possession given immediately. Family of adults preferred. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire at 120 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING Nos. 184 and 186 State-st., opposite the Palmer House, basement and four lofts, 40x150 feet. This is one of the very best locations in Chicago. Good light, front, side, and rear. To good parties the rent will be low. Apply on the premises. A. J. NUTTING.

TO RENT—STORE 184 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Halsted, A 1 location; 11 rooms, corner Halsted and Madison-sts. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, IN BUILDING NORTHwest corner of Halsted and Harrison-sts. Possession May 1. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1865—with $10,000 cash; none but those meaning business and have the required amount need reply; the business is so arranged that one can't help but make 30 per cent and have it always under their control; more capital required than the party now has is necessary to carry on the business. Address LAWRENCE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $300 wishes to employ same and services in some established and reliable mercantile business; none other need reply. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING BUSIness with $10,000; to the right man, that can loan advertiser $1,200 on good security, here is a chance seldom met with. Address X 169, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WELL ESTABLISHED real estate business. Small capital required. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $3,000, in a well-paying legitimate business. This is a safe investment, and good opportunity for an active business-man. Best city references given. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GOOD paying manufacturing business. Trade secured. Good references given and required. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, TO TAKE AN active interest in a cash manufacturing business that pays a large profit. Address N 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH some cash capital to engage in a first class manufacturing business. Call at 136 Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE INTEREST of a retiring partner in an old and well-established mercantile house on State-st., which has a large and profitable trade. Capital required, $4,000 to $10,000. Best of references given and required. Address R. S. C., care Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER, A practical builder, with an established reputation, desires a young man of good education and $2,500 to join him in business. Address Y 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SAUCE AND PICKLE business; the only genuine recipes in this country. Address WORCESTERSHIRE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN HAVING experience in the real estate and loan business to take the place of a retiring partner. Address, giving name, place, and other information, P 23, Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

withdraw the National Bank currency from States having an excess of circulation, and issue it to those States and Territories having less than their proportion, provided the whole amount of circulation so withdrawn and issued shall not exceed $25,000,000.

Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KNAPP (Ill.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of certified checks for Clearing-House certificates of deposit issued during the panic; what banks are still doing business that have stopped payment to their depositors, and what banks that are still in suspension. Referred.

STURGEON BAY CANAL.

Mr. BRADLEY (Mich.) asked to have put up on its passage the bill extending to April, 1876, the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship-canals. Objection was made, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

OATH FOR POSTMASTERS.

Mr. PACKER (Pa.) from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the General Post-Office law, by prescribing an oath to be taken by Postmasters. Passed.

POSTAL BILLS.

Mr. BANNING, from the Post-Office Committee, made a report on a bill to authorize the transmission of law manuscript, brief-reports, etc., in mail at reduced rates. Laid on table.

Mr. STOWELL, from the same Committee, made an adverse report on the bill to provide for the public advertisement of mail lettings in newspapers published in the Congressional District where the routes are located having the largest circulation in the district. He said that it would increase the present annual cost of advertising.

Mr. STOWELL, also from the same Committee, reported a bill providing that on mail matter of the third class, the name and address of the sender may be written, and also the number and kind of articles inclosed, and there may also be written in any book or pamphlet sent through the mail the form of presentation, without extra postage being charged. On motion of G. F. Hoar, the question may apply to matter heretofore sent.

BUTLER EXPLAINS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) next rose to a personal explanation. It had been represented that the Judiciary Committee had taken certain action with a certain improper view. It had also been represented that the Committee of Ways and Means had been approached, through him, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on questions affecting more or less the propriety of administrative action. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch to a New York paper on Saturday last, to the effect that the Judiciary Committee of the House had agreed to report the bill of Representative Morey, of Louisiana, for the establishment of two United States Courts in Louisiana in lieu of Judge Durell's present court, and that Butler was anxious to push the Morey bill before any action should be had on the Durell impeachment articles. "Now," said Butler, "there is not in that paragraph one word of truth. Now, as to the Committee of Ways and Means, I desire to have another newspaper paragraph read." Here the Clerk read an extract from another New York paper, stating that Butler was hard at work to save his friends in Brooklyn whose heads were in danger in consequence of the Sanborn case; that he had been before the Committee of Ways and Means, and had made an argument in favor of rescinding the resolution; calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information about the iniquitous contract under which Sanborn had been receiving 50 per cent of the dues collected, etc. Mr. Butler declared the paragraph untrue, and continued: I have felt it my duty, not for myself, because I am ironclad to these attacks, but to the House, the country, and the newspaper press, to make this explanation. If newspaper publishers have any sense of honor or propriety, they should know, authoritatively know, the lies that they pay for (pardon me; I will take that back), the stories that they pay to have put upon the wires every night. I assume that they do not know, and, therefore, they publish them. Now, knowing it, we shall know whether they desire to dissimilate true or false intelligence about Congress. I have no words of characterization of these studied false reports in great metropolitan journals. I am afraid that if I should designate them, as I think they ought to be designated, I should exceed the bounds of parliamentary propriety, and then I should be accused of blackguardism in the House. I suppose it is parliamentary for one to use those words which our instructors of the press have told us is proper language to characterize a statement which was used by one whom they attempted to make President, and whom they canonized for his good qualities, when he replied to a statement made by Lieut.-Gov. Raymond in the New York *Times*, "You lie! you villain! you lie!" [Laughter.]

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The fourth section of the bill requires that all claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including all such claims now pending and undetermined in any department of the Government, shall be presented before the 1st of November, 1874, to the Southern Claims Commissioners, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine them. All claims not presented by that day are to be barred. This section gave rise to a long discussion, and many amendments were offered to it. The most important amendments that were adopted were one offered by Mr. YOUNG, extending the time from November, 1874, to November, 1875, and one offered by E. R. HOAR, for the appointment of two additional Commissioners.

An amendment offered by Mr. SPEER was also adopted, after a long struggle, transferring to the Commissioners all evidence now on file with the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General.

Mr. BECK moved a substitute for the section to transfer all these claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication, which was rejected.

Mr. COBB (Kan.) moved an additional section requiring the Secretary of War, when selecting railroad lines for the transportation of supplies, and where there are connecting lines, to consider the money paid to those Pacific Railroads and their branches from which the Government retains the amount charged for its business, as so much money saved to the Treasury.

Without disposing of the amendment, the Committee rose.

BANK INVESTIGATION.

Mr. BECK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The First National Bank of this City of Washington, recently become insolvent, and is now in the hands of a Receiver in consequence, as is alleged, of lending to or placing in the control of a single firm the whole of its capital stock, as well as a large part of the money of its depositors, which is in palpable violation of the National Banking act; and

WHEREAS, Circumstances attending the failure of said bank, and the character of the management under which so gross a violation of law could have taken place, demand an investigation, to the end that remedies may be applied to guard against like frauds in the future; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to examine into the condition of said bank at the time of its failure, and into its prior transactions and general management, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL.

Meeting of the Indiana State Board.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—The State Board of Agriculture went into session this morning; present, the full Board. The principal object of the meeting was to complete the details for the next State Fair and Exposition.

The first subject considered was the confirming the appointment made last evening by the guarantee of a committee of citizens to act in conjunction with the Executive Board in the management of the enterprise. The City Council and Board of Trade had refused to have anything whatever to do in the matter this year. The Board settled the difficulty by acknowledging the right of the guarantees to designate the Committee, the Council and Board of Trade having refused to make an appropriation.

Col. Dowling, of Terre Haute, offered the following:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted on Jan. 9 last, providing for a mode of operating, the citizens of Indianapolis to aid in conducting the next Exposition, be, and the same is hereby, reported.

Resolved, That the management of the Exposition proper for the year 1874 be, and the same is hereby, conferred upon a committee of three members of this Board, together with the President and three citizens of Indianapolis, appointed by the guarantees to the exposition fund, viz: H. R. Allen, E. B. Martindale, and Charles A. Howland; that full power and authority is hereby conferred upon said Committee to take charge of all the matters pertaining to said Exposition proper; and, further, that the said H. R. Allen, E. B. Martindale, and Charles A. Howland shall each have a voice and vote in all matters pertaining to the Exposition of 1874, the same as members of this Board, and that they shall receive the same compensation when on duty as members of this Board.

Adopted.

Col. Dowling submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to obtain from the Secretary and Treasurer a statement of the whole amount due from this Board to various claimants at the close of the Exposition, the nature of each claim, and for what purposes the debts have been contracted, and that said Committee report for the information of this Board at the present session.

Adopted.

Mr. Davidson offered the following:

Resolved, That the several entry-books in the live-stock department for 1874 should represent the same number of premiums in each department, and that the amount allotted to each book or stock department ought to be in accordance with the relative value that the several departments stand to the whole people.

Adopted.

A large portion of the day was devoted to arranging the premium-list. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 10.—Dr. M. J. Barrett, aged about 45 years, living in Manhattan Township, this county, committed suicide this morning by hanging. He lived about seven miles from this city, and enjoyed an extensive practice. For the last few days he had been complaining of a trouble with his bowels. On last evening he was very uneasy, and, about 12 o'clock, left his bed. He took a lantern and went to his barn. He was watched by some of the family, and before the Coroner's jury to-day testimony was elicited to the effect that when he went to the barn he made the necessary preparations to meet the death he has. After going to the barn the first time he returned to the house and went to bed. He remained in bed but a few minutes, when he again went to the barn and committed the terrible crime. He was found about an hour after he left the house hanging by the neck in the barn. It is supposed that temporary insanity drove him to the deed. He was highly respected throughout the county, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. A few years ago the deceased's father, at an advanced age, came to his death similarly within a few miles of the scene of the deceased's death.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 10.—The eighth annual meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association began to-day at this place. This Association has steadily grown in numbers and importance, and now includes in its membership the leading dairymen of the Northwest, especially of Illinois and Wisconsin.

There was an informal session this afternoon, at which the preliminary business affairs were settled and some interesting scattering discussions held. The regular sessions commenced this evening at the Court-House. The Convention was welcomed to the hospitalities of Woodstock by W. H. Stewart, in an appropriate address, which was responded to by the President, S. Favill, of Lake Mills, Wis.

The President's annual address was then delivered. He began with complimenting the dairymen of the Northwest on a prosperous year. Eastern dairymen complain of drought and small product in 1873. We have done fairly in the quantity, quality, and price of dairy products. The panic alone prevented a higher average price than in 1872. It was shown that we can profitably ship our cheese direct to English markets. Our cheese and butter has successfully competed with the Eastern product in New York and Boston. The Dairy Boards of Trade in Illinois and Wisconsin have done much good. There has been a marked improvement in the quality of the goods produced, especially of butter. The number who produce first-class butter is yearly increasing. They need have little fear of overstocking the market for some time to come, although if all the butter produced was first-class the price would certainly fall.

Cheese-making has now reached a good degree of perfection. We should give more attention to butter-making in the conventions.

The dairyman is a public benefactor; increasing the fertility of the soil and helping supply mankind with cheap food. The food that will produce 1 pound of beef will produce 2½ pounds of cheese, and one pound of cheese has the nutritive value of two pounds of beef.

Dairying requires close attention and much labor; but his labor is often the farmer's greatest capital, and he should invest this to the best advantage. In grain growing he is idle during nearly half the year. In dairying he employs his labor throughout the year. No other branch of farming is so reliable as to prices. In four years cheese has not been below the cost of production. When it sold at 5 cents a pound it was profitable.

Dairying furnishes a partial solution to the vexed question of transportation. Farmers who complain of the high prices for shipping corn ought to think that corn is too bulky to ship far. It pays much better to ship cheese. As a rule, dairymen have complained little of railroads and monopolies, as they have done well.

A welcome was given the Patrons of Husbandry, and good results were expected, but mainly from their educational influence.

Among questions demanding attention is that of combined butter and cheese-making—of skimming milk for cheese-making. Another is the advisability of feeding grain to cows. As a rule, cows do best when they are fed best. Dairymen should raise their own cows, rather than rely on buying them. All should endeavor to secure the first quality and largest yield of product, and if this is done our dairy region will rank with any in the world, and our dairymen will succeed well financially.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary, G. E. Morrow, of Madison, Wis., presented his annual report. The association relies on its membership fees and some little advertising in published Transactions for funds. It does not receive State aid; is self-sustaining. The value of the annual reports is underestimated. If full statistics could be collected they would be much more valuable. Every factoryman and maker of cheese and butter for market is urged to send his name and address, number of cows, and product of butter and cheese in 1873 to the Secretary.

Nothing would do more to insure the reputation of Northwestern dairy products than to have full statistics published to the world.

No equal number of farmers in the same regions in Illinois and Wisconsin have done so well in the last half dozen years as the dairymen. The profits in 1873 were satisfactory. The quality of the product was much improved. For many farmers butter-making now offers better prospects than cheese-making.

Dairymen have done wisely in looking for foreign markets when needed, but we should look first of all to our home, Western, Southern, and Northern markets. Building up these will be the best we can do, holding ourselves free to ship whenever we find best. Our cheese has its just reputation assigned it much more frequently now than formerly, and the same will be true of butter.

Boards of Trade and sale days in dairy centres should be encouraged by both buyers and sellers. The time will soon come when the dairy produce dealers of Chicago can profitably form a separate Exchange.

The prospects for dairying in the Northwest were never brighter. There is a steady increase in the number of factories and dairies year by year. Special interest is now felt in Central Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. In the older regions butter-making is taking the place of cheese-making to some extent. Both can be widely extended. A much larger area is adapted to dairying than was supposed to be the case. Wherever, in a healthful climate, grass and other food for cows can be grown at reasonable cost, dairying can be pursued with fair success.

The report referred to many of the yet unsettled questions of much importance to dairymen, and urged the importance of accumulating facts concerning them.

The meeting promises to be decidedly successful and more largely attended than any former one. Mr. Stewart's address of welcome was exceedingly appropriate. President Favill's annual address was received with the favor its practical good sense deserved. Secretary Morrow's report was brief, but contained many important suggestions. To-morrow the general question of the adaptation of the Northwest to dairying, of the profits of the business, and the breeding, management, and feeding of cows will be discussed. To-morrow evening Prof. Burrill, of the Illinois Industrial University, will deliver an address on "Fungus Growths."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Murders Near Laramie—Raid on a Ranche.

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 10.—A report came in at 8:30 last evening, by courier from a pack-train, that about 10 miles from the mill Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman were surrounded by about forty Indians. A private named Noles was near by, and says the last seen of Robinson was that he was leaning forward in his saddle and the Indians were very close, firing at him. Robinson and the Corporal ran toward the mill. Noles ran toward the train, which was about 5 miles north of where the attack was made. His horse was shot and killed, he running the remainder of the distance to the train under fire of the Indians. When within sight of the train the Indians left him. Castines left the mill about two hours after Robinson left there, which was an hour after the train had left, and saw nothing of Robinson, Coleman, or the Indians. Capt. Egan was ordered out immediately, with two companies of cavalry, but nothing is yet heard from him. The train arrived here at 2 p. m. to-day.

The Indians made a raid on a ranche yesterday, 9 miles from here, took one horse, and fired on a herder. It is expected that a general raid has been made on the Laramie.

Col. Bullock arrived at Fetterman yesterday, and says he saw a large party of Indians at the upper crossing of the Horse-Shoe, singing and dancing what seemed to be the scalp-dance.

Public Sentiment in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 10.—There is intense feeling here at the outrageous condition of affairs in the Indian Bureau, which permits agents to withhold rations from the Indians on the plains. This drives them, through hunger, from their reservations, and several bands are now known to be wandering in search of plunder, west of Sidney, Neb. They threaten to enter the Republican Valley, a region fast filling with white settlements. A telegram was received by Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, this morning, from the commanding officer at Sidney, saying that ranchmen at Court-House Rock were driven 6 miles last night by a party of Indians. Gen. Ord has sent two bodies of cavalry, provisioned for six days, to scour that section, and drive the Indians north of the Platte. The Omaha *Herald* will to-morrow urge the holding of mass-meetings in this city and at all towns westward, to impress upon Congress the necessity of placing Indian affairs in the hands of the army.

Official Dispatches from Sidney.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 10.—The excitement over the Indian news is becoming very great. There is no doubt that in consequence of the failure of Agents to provide for them the Indians are leaving their reservations for the purpose of providing themselves at the expense of the settlers, herders, and ranchmen. The following is an official dispatch received to-day by Gen. Ruggles from the commandant at Sidney, Neb.:

"Wheeler and Merchant, reliable ranchmen, state that a party of Indians drove them six miles last night. They abandoned their herd and came to Sidney. Their ranche is near Court-House Rock. Am I authorized to send cavalry to drive these Indians across the Platte? No news from Morton's party."

The commanding officer at Sidney was directed by telegraph to send out all his available cavalry to Lauren's Fork as far as Beddington's ranche. Gen. Reynolds, commanding at Fort D. A. Russell, has been instructed by telegraph to send out two cavalry companies under reliable officers to the same place, thence to thoroughly scout the country and drive raiding bands within reach of the north fork of the Platte River; to take six days' cooked provisions and sixty rounds of ammunition to each man.

FINANCIAL.

A Heavy Failure at Niles, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—James Ward, proprietor of the Falcon Iron Works, at Niles, one of the heaviest and oldest iron establishments in the Mahoning Valley, has failed, with liabilities to a large amount. The loss falls heavily upon banks and various pig-iron manufacturers in this section. It is also understood that Greenebaum & Co., of Chicago, will lose a large amount. No statement of the affairs of the firm has yet been made.

OCEAN-STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Arrived—Steamship Halsatia, from Bremen; Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Arrived—Steamship Abbottsford, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Arrived—Steamer Oceanic, from Liverpool.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Brief Report of Yesterday's Proceedings.

Report of a Committee on the Subject of Patents and Patentees.

Congress Memorialized to Restrict Protection to a Term of Five Years.

Resolution Favoring a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The proceedings of the National Grange to-day have not been of great importance. Although it was yesterday resolved to have three sessions a day in future, only two have been held, the evening having been given up to the business of a few Committees and to pleasure. The Executive Committee has furnished its customary abstract to the press, and it is unusually lean.

At the opening of the morning session Master Taylor, of South Carolina, presented the report of the Committee on

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Your Committee cordially indorse the intention of the resolutions offered by Mr. Aiken, as to asking Congress to restrict the time and royalty allowed to patentees, and recommend that seven years be fixed for the patentees to enjoy the sole benefit of the patent, and that they be allowed 25 per cent upon the cost of production.

PATENT LAWS.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the Master and executive Committee of the National Grange be and are hereby appointed a Committee, with instructions to memorialize Congress, at as early a day as is practicable, on the subject of Patent laws, and ask that body to restrict protection to a maximum limit of five years, with a proviso of renewal based upon a profit of 25 per cent above the cost of production.

SUGGESTIONS.

Brother Grosh, on behalf of the Committee on Masters and Lecturers' Addresses, reported recommending the adoption of the lecturer's suggestions.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The following communication was received:

Grand-Master Adams and Gentlemen of the National Grange:

I have been requested by members of the National Board of Trade and of Congress to call your attention to the bill establishing Territorial Government over the so-called Indian Territory, and to ask that the bill may receive the approbation of your earnest consideration.

(Signed) JOHN J. MARTIN.

Your Committee have taken under consideration the request of brother Martin, in reference to a bill now before Congress in regard to establishing a Territorial Government over the so-called Indian Territory, and beg to be excused from further consideration of the matter, as they have no knowledge of the bill.

CLAIMS.

Several trivial claims were approved by the Committee having the matter in charge, and ordered to be paid.

Master Ireland was added to the Committee on Ritual.

CROP STATISTICS.

A partial report in regard to crop statistics, presented by the Committee on Good of the Order, was approved at the afternoon session. Master Hinkley, of New York, was granted leave of absence, and will return home at once.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Master Adams appointed as the Committee on Centennial Celebration Messrs. Saunders, of Washington; Chambers, of Alabama; Hudson, of Kansas; Wright, of California; Chase, of New Hampshire; Brown, of Michigan; and Davis, of Kentucky.

Pending the consideration of the constitutional amendment, the Grange, at 6 o'clock p. m., adjourned for the day. The action of the Grange on the constitution and by-laws is not final, as all amendments will have to be approved by the State Granges.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Arrangements for the Autopsy of the Remains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A full meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held at their hall, Thirteenth and Locust streets, about 10 o'clock last night, to make arrangements for the autopsy of the remains of the Siamese Twins. The bodies were reported to be in a good state of preservation, having been injected with chloride of zinc. A statement was made by Dr. Pancoast respecting his trip to North Carolina, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him and the physicians who accompanied him for the satisfactory results of their trip. It was stated that $350 had been appropriated to pay the expenses of the trip, and $300 additional were voted to pay the personal expenses of the Commission on their late journey. The subject of the autopsy was referred to a committee from Mutter Museum, consisting of Drs. John Rodman Paine, William Hunt, and S. Weir Mitchell, in conjunction with Drs. Allen and Pancoast.

Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, physician of the twins, read a letter from the legal adviser of the family. The document laid great stress upon the agreement which Pancoast and his colleagues entered into not to dissect the bodies or cut the connecting band in front, but in the back, so as not to mar the perfect formation of the ligament, as such would interfere with the public exhibition of the bodies, which the relatives propose making after the autopsy has been held. The letter also instructs the College that the utmost precaution must be taken to preserve the bodies by embalming, else Dr. Pancoast and his colleagues forfeit $100,000.

The College, on motion, agreed to accept full responsibility. The only persons present at the final examination will be medical men, some of the most eminent of whom have been invited from all parts of the country and from England. The coffins were opened to-day in the presence of the above-named Committee, and it was determined to immediately re-embalm the bodies. A full report of the investigation made will be laid before the readers of THE TRIBUNE during the ensuing week.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in Michigan Concerning High Schools.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 10.—THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 30 contained a special telegraphic statement of a suit brought in the Kalamazoo Circuit Court by the Hon. Charles E. Stuart, T. P. Sheldon, and Henry Breese, praying for an injunction to restrain the Board of Education of Kalamazoo from collecting taxes to support the High School in that city. Several of the ablest lawyers of Kalamazoo appeared for the complainants, and ex-Attorney-General Dwight May and the most prominent lawyer of Grand Rapids for the defense. Complainants argued that in graded schools, under the laws of Michigan, nothing but English and the elementary branches can be taught unless paid for in rate bills by the pupils enjoying such advantages, and that schools in which ancient or modern languages, except English, are taught cannot lawfully be maintained by tax. Defense showed that there is nothing in the laws of Michigan restricting branches of study in primary schools, and contended that graded or high schools are simply matters of convenience, adopted on account of a large number of pupils, and, therefore, governed by the same law without reference to the course of study to be pursued in either graded or primary schools. Elaborate arguments were made by Sherwood, Hawes, and Severance for the complainants, and by Dwight, May, and Hughes for the Board of Education. Judge Brown's decision has been looked for with much interest throughout this State, many considering it a test whether high schools, supported by taxation, are a legal institution in Michigan. The Judge's decision is, substantially, that special acts of the Legislature, when construed in connection with the general law, authorize the establishment of high schools, and their maintenance by tax upon property, and that none of said statutes violate any provision of the constitution. Decree was thereupon entered dismissing the bill.

The Macoupin County Supervisors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—Judge Drummond is expected to arrive here to-morrow and take his seat with Judge Treat in the United States Court. Soon thereafter, it is said, the Macoupin Supervisors will be summoned to appear at the bar of the Court to receive the judgment to-day agreed upon by the Court, which is to go to jail or make the levy in accordance with the order heretofore made.

Injunction Regarding the Grab-Tax.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 10.—Judge McRoberts this morning granted an injunction in the case of the Board of Supervisors of Will County against the County Treasurer, to enjoin the payment of the Railroad Grab-tax into the State Treasury. In the event of the injunction standing against the legality of the Grab-law before the Supreme Court, our county will be saved about $12,000 this year.

Verdict for Defendants in the Pekin Distillery Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10.—In the second case of the United States v. D. T. Thompson and others, the jury were out about an hour, this afternoon, and then returned a verdict for defendants. This was a little surprising, as the evidence was thought to be almost conclusive that the parties owed, if not all, the greater part, of the amount claimed. The case was the most important of all the Pekin distillery cases. The amount involved, with interest, was about $40,000. The distillers, however, were enabled—by first causing, it is believed, their original bond to be stolen, and then the abstracts which had been made of them—to make it difficult for the Government to fasten any liability upon them, and they have now escaped payment of penalties no doubt justly due the Government. How much they paid to secure this end will never be known, unless the thief, when he comes to die, shall repent and make a clean breast of it. One thing is, however, settled in the trial of these cases, and that is, that Smith, without reference to his guilt, has chosen to identify himself with the distillers as against the Government, both by consorting with them and by his evidence. What effect this will have upon his trial cannot be determined.

Heavy Damages Awarded an Expelled Odd Fellow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—In the Supreme Court of Cleveland a jury to-day rendered a verdict of $10,000 damages in behalf of Edward W. Lyle, a member of Cuyahoga Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 22. The lodge expelled Lyle and issued a circular pronouncing him an imposter, dead-beat, &c. This circular, containing Lyle's portrait, was sent to all other Odd Fellows' lodges, and thereby secured his practical expulsion from that Order. For this Lyle brought suit, with the result above stated. The case is remarkable from being entirely without precedent in American or English law.

Libel Suit Dismissed.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 10.—The suit of Warren S. Pate, of Kentucky, against the *Journal*, of this city, for libel, was dismissed, in the United States Court, to-day. The plaintiff's attorneys had withdrawn from the case, and the surety for costs asked to be released. The plaintiff failing to file a new bond, the case was dismissed at his cost.

Judgment Confirmed.

OMAHA, Feb. 10.—The verdict of the Circuit Court, rendered about a year ago, awarding $7,500 damages to a boy named Stout, who was seriously injured while playing on a turn-table in the Sioux City yards, at Blair, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

FOREIGN.

The Conservatives Continue Their Gains in the English Elections.

The Spanish Government Consents to Exchange Prisoners with the Carlists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Twenty-seven members of the new Parliament were chosen yesterday, making the total elected 536—283 Conservatives and 253 Liberals and Home-Rulers. Conservatives have been returned for eighty seats occupied by Liberals in the last Parliament, and Liberals have replaced twenty Conservatives. The number of members returned from Ireland up to this morning is fifty-five—thirty-one Home-Rulers, sixteen Conservatives, and eight Liberals.

It is announced that a reconciliation has been effected between Disraeli and the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon, and that the Marquis and Earl have consented to assist Disraeli to form his Ministry.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Disraeli delivered an address at Buckingham this evening. He congratulated his constituents on the result of the elections, which he declared justified the policy of the Conservative party in introducing and carrying a reform law when last it held power.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 6 a. m.—So far 254 Conservatives and 180 Liberals have been returned to the House from England: 15 Conservatives and 36 Liberals from Scotland, and 31 Conservatives and 44 Liberals and Home-Rulers from Ireland.

There was much rioting at Chesterfield and Barnsley yesterday, and many policemen were injured.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—On the eve of the departure of M. Berthold, the new French Minister to Washington, Minister Washburn entertained him at a banquet.

The *Patrie* says sharply-worded notes have recently been exchanged between the Governments of Germany and the United States. The subject of the correspondence is not stated.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—A heavy gale has prevailed in the lower Baltic, and caused a partial inundation of Kiel and Swinemunde. The latest dispatches state that the storm has abated and the waters are subsiding.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—The *Vaterland* newspaper, of this city, has been suppressed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The *Imparcial* says the Government has agreed to an exchange of prisoners with the Carlists.

CRIME.

Larceny by a Pardoned Convict—A Clerical Thief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 10.—J. K. Bear, who, some four years since, while acting as telegraph operator and express agent at Brownsville, Neb., ran off with several thousand dollars of his employer's money, has turned up again as a robber. Under the name of Colton, he has been serving the Illinois Central at Waverly, Iowa, as station agent and telegraph operator. Some days since he escaped with several thousand dollars of the Company's money. For his offense at Brownsville, Neb., he was arrested in the State of Oregon, and brought back and sent to the Nebraska Penitentiary, but after a few months was pardoned out. He abandons a young wife at Waverly, as he did before at Brownsville. He is about 30 years old, and very plausible. He once lived in this city.

A self-styled Rev. Mr. Banks, claiming to be a nephew of Gen. N. P. Banks, who has been assisting at revival meetings in this city within the last few days, was to-day lodged in jail for stealing a suit of clothes.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—John E. Simmons was arraigned to-day, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the killing of Nicholas W. Duryea, in December, 1872. Some time previous to the killing, Duryea and Simmons had been in the policy business together, but, misunderstandings having occurred, business dissolution was agreed upon, and they each went into the policy business separately.

Highway Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—William Johnson, colored, was arrested this afternoon near East St. Louis for murderously assaulting and robbing a German farmer named Paul, near French Village, a few miles from East St. Louis. Paul lives in the vicinity of Centralia, Ill., and was riding along the road on horseback when Johnson attacked him with a club, and fractured his skull so badly that he cannot live.

Murder Trial in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 10.—The trial of James M. Lowell, for the murder of his wife on June 12, 1870, was begun this morning, in the Supreme Court, at Auburn. The deed was brought to light by the discovery of a headless skeleton in the woods, about three miles from this city, in October last.

Wife-Murder in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Edward P. Robinson, colored janitor of building 1351 Washington avenue, occupied as the office of the United States Engineers, shot and killed his wife this morning. The shooting was the result of a family quarrel, and Robinson, who surrendered himself to the officers some hours after the act, says his wife first assaulted him with a knife.

A Defaulting Government Clerk Arrested.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10.—Henry, defaulting clerk in the Lynchburg Internal Revenue Office, has been arrested, and over $14,000 secured.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.—George M. Carson, United States Custom-House Inspector, on trial for the murder of Charles C. Graner, in August last, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Movement to Bring Ex-Senator Pomeroy to Trial.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 10.—The House of Representatives, to-day, by a vote of 57 to 26, passed a resolution requesting the County Attorney to take steps for bringing ex-Senator Pomeroy to trial.

FIRES.

At Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 10.—Hildenberger's new Opera-House was burned early this morning. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

At Hudson, Wis.

HUDSON, Wis., Feb. 10.—The Lake House, owned by William Ryan, was burned yesterday at 2 o'clock. The furniture was all saved. The house was insured for $1,200, in the Brewers', of Milwaukee. The loss is covered by insurance.

At Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the mattress factory in the rear of Coyce's sale stable. Both were destroyed. The Planters' Insurance Company's building is now on fire, but the firemen will probably be able to control it.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10.—The entire loss by the fire to-day will not exceed $5,000 or $6,000. Fully covered by insurance.

At Neenah, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 10.—A fire at Neenah last night destroyed the old Government Flouring Mills, owned by Davis & Cunningham, and Sherry's saw-mill. Loss on flouring-mill, $12,000; on saw-mill, $4,000. Smith & Vanostrand's paper-mill had a narrow escape.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—A certificate of organization has been issued to the American Cordage Company of Springfield; capital stock, $100,000. The officers of this Company are: President, Gen. Charles E. Lippincott; Treasurer, Alexander Starne; Secretary, James H. McConnell.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Railroad Tax Question in the Wisconsin Legislature.

A Sweeping Railroad Bill Introduced in the Iowa Legislature.

The Iowa Agricultural College Investigation Becoming Interesting.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.—The railroad taxation question excited the chief interest in the Legislature to-day.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

When the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole, at 11 o'clock a. m., the first bill that came up was Mr. Caswell's, to increase the license fee on gross earnings of railroads. The bill proposed 6 per cent instead of 3. As the Committee on Railroads, which had the bill in charge, recommended substituting 4 per cent, Speaker Bouck moved to substitute 5 per cent for their amendment. On this there was an animated discussion, without much argument or presentation of facts or figures, but chiefly defining of positions as to whether it was best to take up this matter at once, or combine all legislation in reference to railroad matters in one bill—Speaker Bouck leading in favor of the first view, and Mr. Sawyer in favor of the latter. Messrs. Caswell, Reid, Winans, McGrew, Hubbard, and Rankin favored action now, holding that a maximum tariff bill could follow. Mr. Evans moved to lay the bill aside, which was lost by a large majority. For raising the tax to 5 per cent, Mr. Caswell made the most elaborate argument, and was strongly supported by Messrs. Bouck, McCaul, McIver, Evans, and Silverthorn, who claimed that railroads now paid much less than their proportion of taxes. Messrs. Bingham and Cary led the fight against the Speaker's amendment, and thought 4 per cent abundantly high, claiming that such high taxation would be most discouraging to railroad enterprises in the newer part of the State. Messrs. Kehl, McDonald, West, Reed, Larkin, and others, took a similar view, several of them declaring in favor of taxing railroad property as other property, so that localities where the bulk of it was situated would be benefited thereby. The 5 per cent proposition was adopted in the Committee, and the Assembly concurred in that amendment, by a vote of 74 to 18.

The amendment offered by Mr. Martin, to confine the operation of the bill to roads which have been in operation only five years or more, was lost, and the bill ordered engrossed by a vote of 72 to 20, the nays being as follows: Beard, Bingham, Bodden, Carey, Clements, Comstock, Fifield, Foster, Huston, Kingston, Larkin, McDonald, Parsons, Reed, Richards, Semmann, Voegel, West, Wolf, and Zimmermann. Other Assembly business was as follows:

PETITIONS

were presented against the repeal or modification of the Graham Liquor law; also against changing the line for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, between Portage and Stevens Point; also petitions for a prohibitory liquor law.

Speaker Bouck presented a memorial to Congress for a United States Court-House and Post Office in Oshkosh.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted this afternoon for an argument on the railroad bills, and Thursday evening for the delivery of the Sovereign's annual message.

The Senate resolution, giving the Committee till Feb. 17 to report bills, was amended so as to restrict its action to the Commerce, Transportation, Finance, and Ways and Means, and then referred to the latter Committee.

Senate bills were concurred in submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution restricting the amount of indebtedness to 5 per cent on the value of taxable property; to prevent depositing poison in lands.

The bill which was ordered to a third reading for depositing public funds in banks was reconsidered, and an amendment adopted that if, on demand of the State Treasurer, the banks failed to pay within ten days of the demand made he should sell securities. The bill was ordered printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE.

An Assembly resolution for printing 3,000 copies of R. D. Carpenter's address before the Agricultural Convention, two resolutions for extra copies of the Legislative Manual, a bill to amend the act relating to indictments by information, and altogether to do away with Grand Juries, to amend the revised statutes relating to permanent landmarks, and the bill to repeal an act relating to attorneys' fees in Justices' Courts were indefinitely postponed.

After a sharp debate, the bill fixing the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General, who at present is ex-Congressman I. C. Sloan, brother of Attorney-General Scott Sloan, at $1,200 was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 13 to 12.

The bill for the division of Marathon County and erection of Taylor County was passed, under a suspension of the rules.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Feb. 10.—In the House, to-day, Mr. Peet's bill for the reduction of the salaries of members of the Legislature met with sudden demise by the proposition of an amendment that the salaries of all State officers be reduced in the same proportion. Peet's bill was a buncombe Republican measure; but, upon the Anti-Monopolists proposing to accept the challenge, the matter was dropped readily, and without the effect aimed at.

The Senate had another grist of temperance talk, in which Senator Jessup was the hero; but the question was postponed for consideration at a more convenient season.

An effort to reduce the salaries of County Superintendents met with the same fate.

The chief work is now done in the committee rooms.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE

hold daily sessions, and each day they get deeper in the mire. Nothing is arrived at yet, and the voluminous bills and memorials seem to give no light on the subject. Several members of the Committee, thinking they had solved the problem, to-day united in the introduction of a sweeping bill, fixing freight and fare at 80 per cent of the last-published rates of all roads in the State. The bill met with some favor, and was duly referred.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

yesterday, by its accountant, discovered a discrepancy of $6,000 in the accounts of Mr. Rankin. It appears there were no regular books kept by any of the Trustees of the College previous to Rankin's time, and when a successor was elected no books were passed over. To-day, Mr. Sherman, who was Treasurer from May, 1866, to January, 1868, was before the Committee, and exhibited receipts from Mr. Rankin which, he said, covered the entire amount of funds in his hands. The discrepancy, however was not explained, and what was yesterday regarded as a clerical error is to-day considered suspicious of other thievings from the college funds. Mr. Sherman also says he turned his books over to Rankin, and this is lost—much like the bond about which so much noise was made last winter. Prof. Jones, one of the deposed Professors, was before the Committee, and testified to the illegal and profligate use of the college funds. His statement is very damaging to the officers of the institution. Among other things, he said the *Congressional Globe* presented to the institution was sold and the proceeds applied to the personal use of President Welch. Various sums were appropriated for improvements on the residences of the College Professors inside the ring, contrary to law, and when the Board of Trustees met they usually accepted these proceedings, and this each time caused Welch to say that he was glad he did not have any bill to pay. Prof. Jones' testimony is very damaging, if it is sustained; but as he is one of the injured professors, his testimony needs to be supported. Mr. Rankin will be called to-morrow, and a full statement and confession is expected from him.

[To the Associated Press.]

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 10.—Prof. Jones, before the Agricultural College Investigating Committee, this afternoon, testified to the misappropriation of College funds for the erection of a President's house and other buildings on the farm. No other testimony of importance was elicited. The discrepancy found yesterday between the books of Bassett and Rankin is not accounted for.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.—The Senate resolution of inquiry was replied to by a letter from Treasurer Dike, showing that ex-Auditor McIlrath made large sales of stumpage on school and university pine lands on credit and personal notes without legal authority, and made no return of such sales to the State Treasurer, except of payments of notes and accounts. This practice, maintained by McIlrath for several years, gave rise to grave suspicions, and the Senate to-day ordered a special committee of three, with full power to investigate the matter. Numerous prominent lumbermen are involved in the suspicions, which are, briefly, that the State has not received pay for all stumpage sold, and that State pine lands were for several years held in control of a ring of lumber speculators, with McIlrath as their agent.

All the railway tariff bills were made the special order for Saturday.

Three representatives of the State Grange Committee, appointed to watch legislation, were admitted to seats on the floor of the Senate for the remainder of the session.

The Judiciary Committee proposes a new article of the Constitution entitled "Corporations and Common Carriers," establishing and limiting regulation by the State, and prohibiting combinations of naturally competing lines.

Wilkinson's Common-Carrier bill, practically making contracting carriers the insurers of goods until delivery, was amended by excepting marine risks, and bids fair to pass after the second day's debate in the Senate.

The daily general order in each House includes over fifty bills. Slow progress is being made, and, by constitutional limit, the session ends March 7.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.—In the House to-day a House bill was passed authorizing County Commissioners to pay for timber, stone, and gravel used for road purposes.

In the Senate, after a severe debate of two days, a bill was passed authorizing the levy of a tax to improve the fair grounds in this county so as to put them in condition for holding the State Fair.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

The Question of Inspection in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Feb. 10.—A special meeting of the Lumbermen's Association was held in this city to-day, which was quite largely attended for a lumbermen's meeting. The main object of the meeting was the recommendation to the Governor of a person for appointment as Inspector-General, in place of Ed Y. Williams, resigned. From the outset of the meeting, a strong opposition was manifested to the enforcement of the State Inspection law, and a very lengthy discussion ensued, which was kept up all the afternoon. Near the close a resolution to the effect that the law should be sustained and an Inspector appointed was carried, by a vote of 20 to 9. A Committee of nine, three from each of the valley cities, was appointed to recommend the name of a fit person for Inspector-General. After a brief consultation the Committee presented the name of A. H. Mershon, of East Saginaw, whose name will be presented to the Governor for appointment. From the feeling manifested in the meeting, there will be a strong opposition to the law the coming season.

ROCK ISLAND.

Work for the Unemployed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 10.—The appropriations made in 1873 for the improvement of Rock Island Arsenal were not large enough to employ during the winter the full force of workmen. Consequently, three months ago the force was reduced to about fifty, who were mostly stone-cutters. The discharged men have been unable to procure other work, but have remained here. Col. Flagler yesterday issued orders for their employment by making arrangements for the present force to work but three days in a week, and engaging so many more for the remaining three days. This arrangement does not increase the expenses, and gives employment to many who badly need it.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Killed—Victims Recovering.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Feb. 10.—A boy named John Daulton was killed while sliding down hill, on the embankment near the Milwaukee & St. Paul engine-house, this afternoon. His sled carried him upon the track, and before he could get out of the way he was run over by an engine.

A dispatch from Woodstock, Ill., to-day, says that Messrs. Stewart and Miller, who were seriously injured in the railroad accident last Thursday, continue to improve, and it is thought both will recover.

Switchman Crushed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 10.—This afternoon a man named Daniel Edwards, employed by the Fort Wayne Road in the switching-yard, was crushed between two cars, and injured so severely that his life is despaired of. Edwards was about 45 years of age.

Fatal Hunting Accident.

FRANCESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 10.—A terrible accident occurred about six miles east of this place on Sunday last, whereby one man lost his life and another may lose his mind. The facts are, as near as can be gathered, that four persons had seen the track of a deer, and armed themselves with double-barreled shotguns, and, on the morning of the day mentioned, started out. Their names were Thomas Mills, B. F. Lincoln, L. Hurly, and a Dutchman whose name could not be ascertained. After going a short distance Hurly returned to the house, and was to watch the south side, and to come to them if they called. The other three went on. They soon came upon the deer, and Lincoln was to fire, but his gun snapped. Then Mills said, "Kneel down and let me give him a shot." He knelt down, when Mills fired one barrel, but failed to bring the deer, and it started in a circle. That brought Lincoln directly in line, and just as Mills pulled the trigger Lincoln raised up just high enough to get the contents of one barrel—six buckshot—in the head, the charge entering at the left side and back of the ear, and tearing the whole front of the face in a dreadful manner. Lincoln lived only about ten minutes. He was a single man, aged about 21 years. Mills is nearly crazy, and has been watched ever since the catastrophe. He has tried to end his life once or twice already.

Carried Over a Belt.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—At Hudson, Mich., yesterday, a young man, Bartlett Brooks, employed in Degolyer's shops, while in the act of putting on the main belt, was caught by the hand, carried over a shaft at the rate of 200 revolutions a minute until both legs were whipped off, and his arms were torn from his shoulders. Brooks leaves a wife.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Meeting of the Ohio Valley Association.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—Members of the Ohio Valley Iron Association, representing fourteen manufacturies and rolling-mills in Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky, met at the Galt House in this city to-night. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The condition of the iron market renders it imperative upon the manufacturers represented in this association to compete with Pittsburgh in her prices for labor; and

WHEREAS, This association does not desire, in any respect whatever, to do any injustice to any workmen in the employ of any of its members; it is

Resolved, That those workmen desiring to be retained by any and all members of this Association, are hereby notified that unless they report to the officers of their respective mills their readiness to go to work on or before Feb. 20 at Pittsburgh prices, as proposed on Dec. 10, they will be discharged, and printed lists of such workmen who are so discharged will be furnished other members of this Association, who will not employ them.

Resolved, That all workmen going to work on the basis proposed Dec. 10 shall have that basis in future from all members of this Association for situations which they filled to the satisfaction of their employers.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. B. F. Royce.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Feb. 10.—The Rev. B. F. Royce, a local minister of the Methodist Church for over forty years, died here to-day. He resided at Bucyrus, and was well known throughout Northern Ohio, being one of the pioneer settlers of Crawford County. He came to Crestline four weeks ago to assist the Rev. A. S. Moffit in protracted meetings now progressing at the Methodist church, but was taken sick soon after his arrival. He was a native of Connecticut, and 63 years of age.

Jules Michelet.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Jules Michelet, the author, is dead.

CANADA.

Revolutionary Proceedings in Columbia.

TORONTO, Can., Feb. 10.—The *Globe* has received the following dispatch:

"VICTORIA, British Columbia, Feb. 10.—The Ministry tried to force an alteration in the terms of the Confederation through the House last night. The people demanded a submission of the question to them, but the Ministry refused. The people, 1,000 strong, proceeded to the Houses and broke up the sitting. Intense excitement prevails, and secession is threatened. At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the people will march to the Assembly and demand a dissolution of the House."

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention are assembling to-day. The indications point to the nomination of the Hon. Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, for Governor.

Pittsburgh City Politics.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—A fourth city ticket was put in the field to-night. The Prohibition party nominated L. P. Hershberger for Mayor, Hugh D. McGaw for Treasurer, and Thomas P. Morgan for Comptroller.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—For the Upper Lake region, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather, possibly with occasional snows.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.01	-2	N., light	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.09	41	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.78	40	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.98	31	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.05	40	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.91	31	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.06	29	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.86	37	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.99	17	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Detroit	29.94	28	N.W., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.90	18	N., gentle	.....	Fair.
Ft. Garry	29.90	0	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	29.98	46	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.08	21	Calm	.....	Fair.
Leavenw'th	29.86	36	Calm	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.03	22	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.86	29	Calm	.....	Clear.
Pembina	29.98	-4	Calm	.....	Fair.
Toledo	29.94	32	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.99	17	E., light	.....	Clear.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Feb. 10.—The second annual convention of the Sunday-School Association of the Third Congressional District of Iowa assembled in our city to-day. The attendance was large, and the interest manifested at the opening session this evening was more than usual at meetings of this character. William Robinson, of Dubuque, was elected Chairman, and S. N. Millard, City Missionary of Dubuque, Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Milliken, pastor of the Congregational church of this city, gave the Sunday-school workers a hearty welcome. After addresses from the President and others, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow forenoon.

THE LAST MURDER.

About half-past 5 o'clock last evening a man named John Tedden was driving on Twenty-seventh street, near Wallace, when he was assailed by a party of boys, who attacked him with snow-balls. The man bore the annoyance for a time, and attempted to avoid his persecutors by driving away. The boys continued their attack, until finally Tedden alighted from his wagon, intending to pursue and punish the attacking party. Whilst trying to overtake them, a boy whose name is unknown ran up in front of Tedden and stabbed him in the left side below the ribs. The knife made a horrible wound, through which the entrails of the unfortunate victim protruded. Some men passing by soon after raised the prostrate man, and, having learned his home, removed him there with all possible haste. He was made as comfortable as possible, and Dr. Higgins called. The physician dressed his wound, which he pronounced dangerous in the extreme. This probable victim of the knife is a German, about 25 years of age, unmarried, and lives at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Murray streets. Intelligence was received at the Central Station at half-past 1 o'clock this morning that he was sinking rapidly, with little prospect of his surviving until morning. At 1 o'clock, Officer Landeck succeeded in arresting a young man named Michael Carey, and locked him up in the Second Precinct Station, who, it is alleged, is the man who inflicted the fatal stab.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 10.—At a meeting a few days ago, of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in this city, Professors Mudge, Miller, and Detmors were retired from their positions in the College. This action created a good deal of feeling among the students of the institution, and some of them held a meeting yesterday, at which they expressed their indignation and regret at the act of the Board, and expressed a hope that the Professors would be reinstated, especially Professor Mudge, who has been a faithful worker in the College for the past eight years.

MARRIAGES.

WILSON—LAST—Jan. 21, at the residence of the Rev. Canon Knowles, on Washington-st., Mr. Robert Wilson and Miss Emma Last, both of London England.

DEATHS.

WALL—At her residence, 448 South Halsted-st., Mary Wall, wife of John Wall.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

CAMPBELL—At the residence of his son, John Campbell, 45 Cottage-place, Allen Campbell.

Funeral by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery at 10 a. m. Thursday, 12th. Friends of the family are invited.

MEDICAL.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why Will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the Limbs or Stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the Back, Bowels, or Side, we would say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, & CUTTERS, HARNESS, &c., On WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

SPECIAL SALE

Oil Paintings, Chromos, Photograph Portraits

Of Prominent Men of Chicago. Also 5 Fine Paintings by Leomans, which have been on exhibition at the piano store of Julius Bauer and Co., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at our Auction House, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, On SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

Desirable Marble Dwelling, BRICK BARN, AND LOT, No. 586 Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., On Monday Afternoon, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

The house is finished in the best style, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water, Marble Basins and Marble Mantels throughout; contains two Parlors, Library, 4 Chambers, Dining-Room, Kitchen, Servants' Room, Pantries, Closets, and Bath. Terms easy. Title perfect. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Property

East Front on Fourth-av. (between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.), On Tuesday Afternoon, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

Lot 24¼ feet by 100 feet deep, being south 24¼ feet of the north 49¼ feet of Lot 17 (or Lot 2 of Assessor's Division of Lot 17), in Block 124 School Section Addition. Terms easy; title perfect. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

48 Residence Lots

In Block 3 Atwood's Addition to Washington Heights, On Wednesday Evening, Feb. 18, at 7 1-2 o'clock. At our Auction House, 108 Madison-st. Particulars hereafter. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 195 & 197 Randolph-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, At Auction, Wednesday and Saturday.

Special attention given to Outside Sales. Advances made and consignments solicited. Returns made 24 hours after sale. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

148 S. Halsted-st. AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 10 a. m.

The entire contents of a neatly-furnished Cottage, consisting of Marble-top Chamber Sets; Parlor, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture; Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets; Lace Curtains, Pictures, and Ornaments; Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware; Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc., etc. WILLIS LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m., by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Country Merchants should note the fact that PRICES ARE LOWER TO-DAY than they will be when Spring trade is fairly open.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Regular Friday's Sale. FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 13, at 9½ o'clock.

Household Furniture.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Marble-top and Walnut Centre Tables, Mattresses, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, and a large variety of General Merchandise, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C. AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m., will be sold a large lot of New and Second-hand Furniture, to be sold on account of manufacturers and parties declining housekeeping. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs, 41 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS. West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

Have daily Auction Sales of Furniture and Household Goods, Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Beds, Bedding, &c., and variety of other goods. We are determined to close out the large line of consignments to make our advances. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

VOLUME 27.

JEWELRY

GRAND OP[...]

Of fine Onyx, Tu[...]

Coral, Cameo, D[...]

and Gold Je[...]

Grand Opera an[...]

Chains; Americ[...]

Geneva Watche[...]

gant Party Go[...]

received from

and New York.

Remarkable

ments for cash.

GILES, BRO.

266 & 268 Waba[...]

GENERAL NOT[...]

Brewers' M[...]

At a meeting held on the 7th inst., [...] brewers, doing business in Chicag[...] solved, in consequence of the enorm[...] price of Barley and Malt, and also o[...] Hops, to advance the price of Lager [...] brl. to $13 per brl, the same to take [...] March next.

CONRAD SEIPP, "PH. BEST" BREWI[...] "DOWNER & BEMIS" "JOS. SCHLITZ" BR[...] BARTHOLOMAE & LE[...] "BUSCH & BRAND" PETER SCHOENHOFE[...] VALENTIN BLATZ, FR. BINZ, KARGLEDER & CO., SCHMIDT & GLADE, M. GOTTFRIED, BARTHOLOMAE & RO[...] JOHN L. HOERBER, F. KOCH, Ag't.

NOTICE TO THE [...]

NOTIC[...]

After February 1, 1874, the premium [...] TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the [...] 1873 will be raised to 5 PER CENT. Chicago, Jan. 29, 1874. S. S. HAY[...]

HOTELS.

THE TREMONT [...]

Will be opened to the Tra[...] On Monday, Feb. [...]

All old friends and patron[...] and the traveling public ge[...] quested to give the proprieto[...] nity of showing them that [...] mont" will be kept in a sty[...] that will rank it in the future [...] as the Hotel of Chicago. Yours Respectfully, JAS. & IRA [...]

ARTISTIC TAILO[...]

ONI[...]

SIXTEEN days mor[...] we sell our goo[...] 10 PER CENT DI[...] Our Spring Goods a[...] ing, and our Spring [...] issued. "A word to th[...]

ELY &[...] (Established, 1[...]

HAVANA CIGA[...]

IN HAVANA [...]

Fine Wines[...] Liquors[...] Gro[...]

C.TAT[...] No. 146 East Ma[...]

FOR SAL[...]

BANKRUPT[...]

SHOW C[...] By A. STEMPEL, 183 E[...]

STOCKHOLDERS' [...]

NOTIC[...]